PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No 54,774.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th July	HIMALAYA ...	6898	.....	..
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ..	10812
31st "	EGYPT	7913	.....	..
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	..
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	..
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	..
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	..
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	13690
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNEUBURG	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,096	S. Chizpak	1st Sept. 1909
KORNEUBURG	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,981	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KORNEUBURG	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND ...	6,046	R. Nitsche	26th July, 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 48 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	R. Tarabochia	24th July 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
G. City of Karachi ...	...	...	...	July 24
H. City of Delhi	June 23	July 10	For Calcutta	Augt. 2
H. Merton Hall	June 30	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
H. C. City of Benares ..	July 16	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
A. Trafford Hall	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
H. City of Agra	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
G. City of Glasgow ...	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
H. City of Madras	Augt. 13	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
G. City of Calcutta ...	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 6
H. Merton Hall	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
A. City of Vienna	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
H. G. City of Athens ...	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
H. C. City of London...	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
H. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 23	Dec. 10
H. C. City of Glasgow ..	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
H. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
H. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
G. City of Manchester.	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

G.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

H.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 19th July	noon.
KOLA	1,205	Thur 15th July	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 16th July	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 19th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 15th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MIANTAGHY," 2,111 tons, sailing on or about 20th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
14th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. 1909
NERA	5,533	Martin	26th Sept. "
DUMBRA	5,695	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rejurbe	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	20th Jan, 1910

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,533	Martin ...	16th July 1909.
DUMBRA	5,695	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA ..	6368	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILLIA ..	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5194	A. Thin	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA ..	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA ..	6368	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS. Bombay,

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc.,
Apply to MANAGER,
NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL,
Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY. 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...	5,890 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...		„ 81,349
Annual Income ...		„ 1,406,762
Assets ...		„ 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Re. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

Diameter ...	...	6½ ins.	...	...	Rs. 15/8
„ ...	...	7½ „	...	...	„ 22
„ ...	...	9 „	...	...	„ 30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter ...	...	7½ ins.	...	...	Rs. 26
„ ...	...	8½ „	...	...	„ 36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs. a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1 8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1 12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1 0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1 0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1 0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1 12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2 0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	„ „	2 8
French Plums	per jar	1 4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

Mill Economy.

SAVE YOUR BOILERS
SAVE YOUR COAL!!

By using . . .
Harris's Patent
ANTI-ENCRUSTATION
BOILER COMPOSITION.

AS USED

By Woolwich Arsenal and all Government Departments in England.

By Local and Indian Mills, Factories, &c.

GLOWING TESTIMONIALS FORM EVERYONE

Nothing like it for the
TREATMENT OF BOILERS
LENGTHENS THEIR LIFE.

TRIAL ORDERS FREE.

For Full Particulars :—
Apply to
Messrs. HALL & GRAY,
19, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.

Dinner-a la-Carte.

Select Bill of Fare. Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE.

BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.

Cabin and Crew Biscuits.

Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION

OVER 37 YEARS.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager*.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

137698

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ITRIA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 16th July and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.

15th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS are required for the SUPPLY of an average amount of 900 maunds per mensem of DRY FIREWOOD, for the use of 109th Infantry, at Santa-Cruz. To be delivered monthly in bulk at Santa-Cruz Native Infantry Lines.

For details apply to—

THE OFFICER COMMANDING,
109th Infantry, Santa Cruz.

Santa-Cruz (Bombay), 13th July, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 1st proximo till THURSDAY the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE, 1909.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a RESOLUTION PASSED at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole Share and Rs. 5 per one-quarter share (free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December 1908, will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 15th July, 1909, at the registered office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directore,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.

E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposite within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balances made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments,
Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvelous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—per Insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—KARJKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE. Going Concern, yielding Large Profits. A Catholic preferred. Apply to Box No. 1985, care of this paper.

BACHELOR WANTS to share a comfortable ROOM, with lights and fans, with another Bachelor (European), in a respectable European family. Good table and every home comfort needed. Apply stating terms to "BACHELOR," care of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—By a EUROPEAN with large experience, English and Indian, in the Draper's trade. Age 30, married, strong and energetic. Will accept post of MANAGER or CHIEF ASSISTANT in Gent's and Outfitting Department. Good testimonials. Will accept Rs. 300 with small commission to start with. Reply to "P. G.", care of this Paper.

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EUROPEAN WANTS a fairly large size ROOM, with Electric Light and Fan, with Bathroom and W. C. attached, and Board. Good Table absolutely essential. References given and required. Apply stating terms and giving references to "EUROPEAN," care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—A GOOD SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLERK at once. Apply MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., stating salary wanted.

WANTED a smart NATIVE ELECTRICIAN. One who can repair or rewind armatures and coils and do general electrical fitting. Only first class men need apply. Box No. 195, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 20,000 on good security, at 4 1-2 per cent, per annum to be repaid by instalment of Rs. 1,000 as may be arranged. Matter must be treated confidentially. Apply stating terms fully to Box No. 1937, care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

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HORBICK.—10-12 H. P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. Very smooth running. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,250
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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SIMPLEX FLOORS,
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
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Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BOMBAY J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

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HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

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Manager,

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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[illegible] BOMBAY.

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LIGHT
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CUMM

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 13TH JULY, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 14TH JULY, 09.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	84 5/16	1/16	
2½ do.	Rentes ...	97 1/2		un chgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		un chgd
2½ do.	Govt Securities....	62 3/4		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London		23 1/2		1/8
do.	do. 2 months' hence	23 1/2		1/8
do.	in New York ...	51		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·18 1/2		un chgd
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2		1/2
do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do	Short London Bills			un chgd
	3 months' sight.	1 5/16		un chgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	1/8	
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2		un chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8		un chgd
do.	7-day Market Loans...	1		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Fall caused by sales from the East.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	Quiet and steady.	
Futures	...	Flat.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Firm.
Total Sales ...	8,000 bales	} *
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500	
Imports	5,000	
Mid-Americans	...	6·92+·05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		9 5-16+1-8

*2,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·74 +·04	6·69 +·07	6·67 +·07	6·65 +·07

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·63 +·08	6·63 +·08	6·63 +·08	6·64 +·09	6·64 +·09

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	7,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000	"
Do to Continent	11,000	"

Spot Cotton—13·15+·05

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·61—10 } Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later on bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec. 12·61—13 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12 9-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·61—18
Do. do. Dec. 12·61—19
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	6	31/32
F. G. Broach	d.	6	31/32
Good Broach	d.	5	30/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5	30/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	5	30/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	5	29/32
Fine Comras	d.	5	29/32
F. G. Comras	d.	5	29/32
Good Comras	d.	5	28/32
Good M. G. Comras	d.	5	28/32
Fine M. G. Comras	d.	5	28/32
Fine Bengals	d.	5	31/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	5	31/32
Good Bengals	d.	4	30/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	5	30/32
Good Khandeish	d.	5	29/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	5	29/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 3-4—July-August —London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 50 3-4—August-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 1-2—July-August—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 5-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 10 1-2d.—Value.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69	1-2
Yellow Metal	5	7-8d.

Arrivals:—
"Vigo," "Bardistan."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [14TH JULY, 1909.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL
[on 12th July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	68	77,667
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	64	77,034

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ...	3 per cent, " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay...	4 per cent. " 24th June.
Bank of Madras ...	5 per cent. " 29th June.

Money :—
Borrowers for 3 months at 2 per cent per annum.
Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is steady. The rates are 1s. 3 29-32 for T. T. as well as on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16 for Credits 3 months' sight. Being Council Bill Day, there was very little doing. Far Eastern rates have declined as under owing to the drop in silver. We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-4

Government Paper :—
The Government Paper Market opened at 94-4 for 2nd August settlement. The news about the Government notification inviting tenders for the New Loan of Rs. 250 lakhs upto the 28th instant exercised a weakening effect on the market, which immediately declined to 93-15. The low prices brought forth a number of buyers, with the result that the market improved to 94-2. At the close there were sellers for the settlement at 94-2. Cash Paper was placed at 3-16 per cent. premium. A fair business has been transacted to-day.
We quote :—

Cash	...	...Rs. 94-5 } Sellers.
1st Settlement	...	... " 94-2 }

Silver :—
There was a drop of 1-8d. in the silver market in London yesterday, the closing prices being 23 1-2 for spot as well as forward in 2 months. The fall was due to the sales from the East. Private advices reported the closing tone of the market as weak, with sellers at fixed quotations. The New York rate declined 1-4 cent at 51. Our local market opened at 60-2, ex-duty, for August delivery, improved to 60-3 but closed quiet at the opening price. The September settlement and spot silver were quoted at the rate ruling for August. Being Pay day, a limited business only has been put through to-day.
The following are the rates for Gold Bar:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	3
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	9
Silver as Duty—Ready	60	2	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	2	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	2	0a

a Quiet.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened easier and prices have farther given way during the day. There has been a fair demand for Bengals, Khandeish and Comras and business has been done in the two former descriptions for November and December delivery, and in Comras for January delivery. After receipt of the Liverpool opener there were sellers at the quotations given below.
Ready cotton is firm and holders are indifferent owing to the smallness of stocks. About 3,000 bales again changed lands this afternoon.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	279	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	267 1/2	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	252	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	246	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	243	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	243	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	231/2	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	223 1/2	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	231/2	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	224	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	234	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	243	Nov. "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	206	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	11,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·66 —·08	6·61 —·08	6·59 —·08	6·59 —·06

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·56 —·07	6·56 —·07	6·56 —·07	6·57 —·07	6·57 —·07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is strong owing to the better advices from Europe and there is a good demand. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 12	0 B. T.
September	"	9 4	0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 4	0
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 13	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 11	6
Brown Delhi	"	7 12	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10 7	0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	34 0	0
July-August	Rs.	7 0	0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24 4	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 1	6 R. T.

Tone.—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is firm with a good demand and we quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 6	6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	"	6 10	0
Soft Red	"	43 0	0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,437 1-2	X. D.
India	75 1-2	C. D.
Indian Specie	55 1-4	C. D.

Mills :—

David	415	
Kohinoor	780	
Manockji Petit	3,235	Aug.
New Great Eastern	200	
Phoenix	91 1-4	

Presses :—

New Benar	520	
New Mofussil	750	

Miscellaneous:—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	81	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	142	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	337	1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,130	
Treacher and Co	575	X.D.
Bamankua Manganese	9	1-4

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	597	1-2
Amritsar-Patti, ...	121	
Tapti-Valley	432	1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,771	cwts.
Wheat	18,207	bales.
Linseed	5,241	"
Rapeseed	7,671	"
Gingellyseed	283	"
Poppyseed...	3,440	"
Groundnuts	452	"
Castorseed	4,994	"
Rice	20,190	"
Myrabollams	621	"
Cottonseed...	4,502	"
Mowraseed...	9,782	"
Gram	2,082	"
Joowar	193	"
Maize	nil.	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Shares.—Coal—Baraboni is quoted at 14 ; Borrea (Ord.) at 12 3-4 ; Gopalichuck, at 11 ; Kossoonda and Nyadee, at 31 1-4 ; New Manbhoom, at 17 1-2; Raneegunge, at 15 1-4; Sendra, at 11 1-2.
Jute.—Alliance (Ord.) is at 90 ; Clive Mills (Ord.), at 50 ; Kanknarrah Co. (Ord.), at 118.
Tea.—Central Cachar is at 53 1-2 ; Kurseong and Darjeeling, at 33 1-2. The Monarch Flour Mills are at 10 1-4.

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 14th July :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 12 0	£1 3 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 10 0	£0 11 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 13 9	£0 16 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 6 3	£5 11 3
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
N Anantapur			£0 7 0	£0 8 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 7 0	£1 8 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 4 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 11 9	£1 14 6
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£4 17 6	£5 2 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil
New Shimoga.....		12s. 6d.	£ Nil	£0 12 6

THE names of jurymen at the Shoreditch Coroner's Court included those of Brown, Grey, Black, Green, and Pink.

TRADE THROUGH THE CHUMBI VALLEY.

The Report on the British Trade Agency at Yatung, from the 1st April 1908 to the 31st March 1909 shows the total value of the import trade into India through the Chumbi Valley during the year 1908-1909 was Rs. 15,41,078 and of the export trade Rs. 14,02,340. These figures include treasure. The figure for 1907-1908 were imports Rs. 23,30,783 and exports Rs. 14,49,701.
The trade of 1907-1908 was abnormally high owing to the passes being blocked in February and March 1907, and merchandise (mostly wool) which would have been carried over in those months was obliged to wait till the passes were clear, and consequently the value accidentally came into the returns for 1907-1908 instead of 1906-1907. For this reason the apparent reduction of the volume of the trade is not real, and the trade of the year is probably an increase on that of a normal year. The returns for the year 1906-1907 were not kept. The largest import was raw wool, of which 46,256 maunds valued at over seven and a half lakhs were imported. Musk to the value of half a lakh was the next largest item. Cotton piece-goods were the largest export, the value being Rs. 3,15,000, while woollen piece-goods valued at two and a quarter lakhs were exported and earthenware and porcelain worth a lakh and a quarter. This latter commodity comes mostly from China, and a few years ago, before the sea route via Calcutta was used much by traders coming from China, this would have been carried over land. Four and three-quarter lakhs of treasure were imported—to a large extent by traders going to make purchase in China.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has received a wire from the Head Office in Hongkong, advising it that, subject to audit, the Bank's dividend for the Half Year ending 30th June 1909 will be 40 shillings per Share ; added to Silver Reserve Fund Dollars 7½ lacs ; carried forward to next Half Year Dollars 20 lacs.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—338 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 5,027 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 60 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—437 casks skins, E N Stein.
Brookby s—5,260 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—4 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co 3 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co ; 63 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 13 bales namdas, A S Cashmeri ; 128 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co ; 5 cases wax, M Mahomed ; 5 1-2 cwts ivory, K N Miani and Co.
Grequa s—11,000 cwts castorseed and 59,061 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—80 casks skins, S Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormby s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—180 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Hav raise s—4,060 cwts linseed and 7,030 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 501 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Havrase s—4004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—750 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 154 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 266 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s—178 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—508 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—50 bales cotton H E Bode and Sons, 100 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.
Yeboshi Maru s—1,800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 500 bales cotton G Dossa and Co ; 1,298 cotton bales, The Mitsui B Kaisha, 1,500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Devanha s—500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

BADHAM PILE AND CO., LD.

THE twenty sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday evening, at the registered office of the Company, Rampart Row. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.
The Directors' report stated :—Your Directors beg to submit herewith the twenty-sixth annual report and statement of accounts made up to 31st March last. The balance of profit and loss amounts to Rs. 51,947-11-4 to which should be added Rs. 4,971 8-0 the amount brought forward from last year's account after payment of Rs. 3,817-8-0, as bonus to the staff voted at the last General Meeting, making a total of Rs. 56,919-3-4 available for distribution. This amount your Directors propose to apportion as follows : To dividend, at Rs. 10 per share, Rs. 50,000 ; to balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 6,919-3-4 : total Rs. 56,919-3-4. The stock has been carefully taken at or below cost and allowance made for depreciation, where necessary. The volume of business done during the past year has been subject to the general depression experienced also by others. But we are pleased to state that a successful attempt is being made to reduce expenditure. Your Directors have had under consideration for some time past the desirability of reducing the Capital of the Company. This has been made possible by a gradual accumulation of funds in excess of requirements for efficient working. During the past two years sums amounting generally to over two lakhs of rupees have been lying at deposit with the Banks and these have earned interest at rates showing an average of less than 5 per cent. Your Directors have pleasure in recommending that the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs 3,50,000 which would mean that the face value of the shares would be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 70 and that a refund of Rs. 30 would be made on each share. Should this proposal be found to commend itself to the shareholders your Directors will at an early date call an extraordinary General meeting for the purpose of passing the necessary special Resolution and will take the further steps required by Law to give effect to such Resolution if passed.
The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. A resolution was passed reducing the Capital of the Company from Rs. 500,000 to Rs. 3,50,000.
Mr. James P. Chrystal was re-elected Director, and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., were re-appointed Auditors.
A bonus of a month's salary to the establishment was sanctioned.
A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE Paris *Figaro* announces that a committee of Frenchmen and Americans has been formed in Paris to endeavour to develop economic, intellectual and artistic relations between their two countries. The initiating committee has appointed a provisional bureau, of which M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is president.

WHILE engagaged in salvage operations on the wreck of the French fishing vessel "L'Argle" off Prawle Point, Cornwall, Captain Sandover, of Falmouth, found the remains of a second wreck. Eventually a large brass cannon was brought to the surface, bearing the name of H.M.S. "Ramillies," a vessel of 90 guns, which went down off Bolt Tail in 1760. The Admiralty authorities have been asked what steps they wish to take with a view to further salving of this historic wreck.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BOYD—the wife of A. E. Boyd, Imperial Customs, of a daughter.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

COSSERAT—June 12, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of the Rev. N. W. P. Cosserat, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KIRKWOOD—July 7, at Alinagar Tea Estate, Hugh W. Kirkwood, late Manager, Daura Cherra Fibre Estate, suddenly, aged 34.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

RADIUS.—We believe the statement was made on the strength of Police information, but we have sent on your letter to Reuter's Agent and probably he will make enquiries.

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All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY, "Bombay Gazette," (Post Box No. 209) Green Street, Bombay and NOT to the Editor.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 10-20m., 9·54a ; Low water, 3-7m., 4-15a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company. Siddik Building, 5-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Thou shall not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14·6m., p.m. ; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15·3m. p.m. : in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m. ; in Apogee, 23rd 11·8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 16.—Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraphs, Cooperage. Indian Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 4 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with the English Mails of 2nd July, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11·8m., 10·43a. Low water, 3-54m., 5-5a.
Saturday, July 17.—Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage. Bothwicks' Farewell Concert and Dance, Framji Cowasji Hall. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 11·50m., 11·28a. Low water, 4·38m., 5·50a.
Sunday July 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 0·28a. Low water, 5·19m., 6·31a.
Monday July 19.—Harwood League Football : Parel Gymkhana vs. The Hornets, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 11m ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 0·10m., 1·2a ; Low water, 5·58m., 7·8a.
Tuesday, July 20.—Harwood League Football : Parel Gymkhana vs. Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 0·50m., 1·33a. Low water, 6·35m., 7·42a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Beira, per s.s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day. Thursday.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in [South Africa, per extra s.s. "Mackenzi," via Tuticorin, and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on the 18th instant.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Karachi per extra s.s. "Shah Ameer" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, in the Goculdas Hospital, touching the death of Faizulla Ibrahim, (45), a Mahomedan, who was of unsound mind for 15 years. He was released from the Lunatic Asylum only 9 months ago. He was supported by his brother as he was unable to earn his livelihood. He was found unconscious on the verandah of a neighbour's house and was removed to the hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Second LL.B. Examination.

The following candida tes have passed the Second LL.B. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

Mehta, Indravadan Narayanbhai.

SECOND DIVISION.

Advani, B Harising
Advani, D Balchand
Advani, K Sachanand
Advani, T Khushalsing
Ambekar, N Balkrishna
Athalye, K Achyut
Desai, K Narailal
Ferreira, Thomas
Gokhale, M Damodar
Joshi, N Vishna
Karkhanis, J Bameshandra
Kothari, C Tokarshi
Lalvani, J Gulabrai
Mehta, K Purshotamdas
Mehta, T Balkrishnadas
Nanavati, V Haridas
Pangarkar, G Raoji
Patel, C Naranbhai
Pathan, S Vahedalli
Pathare, K Ramchandra
Phadnis, R Shankar
Sanghavi, J Daltchand
Thatte, H Anant
Tipnis, R Raghunath

NOT CLASSED.

Anjaria, S Govindram
Avashia, V Jivanji
Bhai, M Pitamber
Choksi, P Bamanji
Datar, C Sitaram
Deshmukh, S Atmaram
Dudani, V Kimatsing
Ghandhy, C Bapuji
Gokhale, P Vinayak
Jagtiani, T Sawaising
Kanga, D Maneckji
Karkhanis, R Govind
Kolhatkar, H Vishnu
Kulkarni, M Narayan
Mehta, C Jethalal
Nargundkar, N Sadashivrao
Petkar, L Balvant
Ranade, M Lakshman
Ratanparkhi, D Babaji
Rele, J Gangaram
Sathe, S Purushottam
Sethna, D Pestonji
Sirur, V Ramkrishna
Thosar, V Narayan
Vaidya, V Ramchandra
Varde, D Sakharam

2. The following candidates are declared, under Regulation 24 in Law, to have passed the First LL. B. Examination under the new Regulations :—Nos. 16, 25, 26 and 31.

MR. H. W. E. MERSON officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Hissar vice Mr. Mitchell on leave.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the Coast of Burma, Eastern Bengal and the West of India ; also in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Central India. It has been local in Burma, North-East India, the West of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Sind and Gujarat. Kyaukpyu has had three inches ; Akyab, five ; Sibsagar, three; Sambalpur and Pendra, one-and-a-half ; Seoni, three ; Hoshangabad, Rajkot, Bombay and Ratnagiri, three; and Belgaum, two. The depression from the head of the Bay passed inland yesterday, and has now nearly disappeared. The temperature and humidity remain approximately normal.
The forecast gives little change as likely in the rainfall except that it may extend into East of the United Provinces and along the Western Sub-Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Hydra, Captain G. Kirae born, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok, reports having experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea.
The Wilson Line steamer Castello, Captain G. H. Jones, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hull, encountered moderate weather to Aden, thence fresh S.-W., W.-S. W. gales.
The steamer Griqua, Captain R. W. Crome, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Busreh, etc., met with heavy monsoon and sea and continuous heavy rain.
The Japan Line steamer Yebcshi Maru, Captain B. Kon, which arrived here on Tuesday from Kobe, etc., had heavy south-westerly sea and west-south-westerly fresh breeze with frequent rain squalls.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

A big bunyan tree in front of Messrs. Marcks and Company's establishment on the Esplanade Road, Fort, fell last night on account of the heavy rain and wind. Fortunately the accident occurred after the establishment was closed, otherwise it would have caused considerable damage to the window panes and to the valuable articles exposed in show cases at the west side of the shop. As it is an expensive lamp, which nightly lighted the front gate of the establishment, was smashed into pieces and portions of cornice of the wall were knocked down. A number of telephone wires embeded in the tree were broken as also a telegraph post with all its wires was knocked down. The obstruction caused on the footpath by the fallen tree is being removed with remarkable promptitude.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla nade In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	45·85	41·82	49·48	34·08
Wednesday, 14th July.....	5·02	4·10	5·15	3·14
Total	50·87	45·92	54·63	37·22

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 14.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	4·20	48·56	30·68	37·99

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 10th July 1909 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	39	Wadhwan	...
Panjoo.....	38	Dabhoe	6 88
Vaiturana	33	Sevalia	14 45
Palghur	29	Godhra	11 32
Gholwad	25	Patri	3 9
Daman.....	34	Limkhera	5 54
Bulsar	29	Dohad	5 19
Nauari	26	Amargarh	7 38
Surat	19	Rutlam	8 61
Kim	17	Nagda	6 40
Broach.....	18	Rajpardi	12 85
Baroda.....	4	Bardoli	23 30
Mehmadabad	5	Nandbar	6 24
Ahmedabad	10	Nardana.....	13 16
Viramgam	4		

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (13th)	94·1	86·1	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (13th)	96·3	86·1	...	3·14
Multan.....	108·3	88·0	...	3·66
Rawalpindi	102 9	79·4	...	5·76
Lahore	104·9	84·2	...	4·24
Sirsa.....	102·3	79 6	...	2·75
Ambala	98·5	77·0	0·04	7·03
Delhi	96·7	79·7	...	11·44
Agra.....	97·5	82·5	0·38	10·20
Mainpuri.....	91·3	82 0	...	12·93
Jhansi	96·5	79·5	0·27	11·00
Cawnpore

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Brookby, 2,371 tons, Captain W. Baty, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Genoa in ballast.

The steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain G Kirseborn, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and 6 deck passengers.

The steamer Zinnia, 2,339 tons, Captain J R Clarke, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2,339 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hull with a cargo of coal and general.

The Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,992 tons, Captain B Kon, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe, &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D Stanhope, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and Mr Grant, Mr S Essoof and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 13th July, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has been decided that Monday the 12th July should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day and that Tuesday, the 13th July as a non-Weather Working Day for Vessels loading in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 14.

Buckley.....2371.....Batty.....R A Willis
Bendu .....3821 Millson.....W & A G & Co
Griqua.....2099.....Crome.....Balli Brothers
Hydra...831...Kirseborn.....F F Campbell & Co
Lhasa.....McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Pandit.....3832 Cribbin.....1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb.....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445.....Bo & H S N Co
Warora .....2565.....Tipper.....M M & Co
Zinnia.....2339.....Clarke.....A Yule

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Islanda...	3360	Robertson	Strcem	18-7	M M & Co
B Devanha...	4,785	Hayword	Shanghai	4-8	P & O Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell	Dunkirk	20-7	J Finlay & Co
F Clan Forbes	2509	Backets	Chittagon	19-7	J Finlay & Co
H Etbe		Capt Cacace	Italian Man-of-War		Repairing
K Castillo	2339	Jones	Hull	24-7	J Finlay & Co
L Bulimba	1607	Butler	Basreh Gulf	19-7	M M & Co
N Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	17-7	B & P S N Co
O Barbara	2444	Vass	Antwerp	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
P Wildenfels	3552	Denber	Hamburg via Karachi	16-7	W & A G & Co
Q Kaiser	1714	Holds	Z'bar	15-7	A Strandes

30 ton Crane

Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld

Offside M N

Naseri	912	LeMesurc	P Gulf	19-7	B & P S N Co
Fazunji	547	Esmail	Repairing		B S N Co Ld
G Kola	510	Cole	Persian Gulf	15-7	M M & Co
K Linga	951	Cuthbert	Karachi	23-7	M M & Co

M W D D

Ayuthia and Juba	694	Curtis	Singapore	15-7	F F Campbell and Co

H W P D

Courlan	760	Ebrahim	Marmogoa	14-7	B S N Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Karachi	14-7	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Havraise	3549	Jacob	Havre, &c	1-8	K N & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	26-7	W & A G & Co
3 D'Baldinno	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-7	F & R S N Co
4 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	17-7	F & R S NCo
5 Dunster	3016	Rutter	Dunkirk &c	15-7	K Nixon & Co
6 Ornsay	2730	MacCam	Dunkirk	31-7	W & A G & Co
7 Birkhall	2731	Jones	Hull	24-7	W & A G & Co
8 Yehoshi Maru	3992		Kon Kobe	24-7	N Y K
9 Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
10&11 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	17-7	P & O Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	3529	Powell	China	21-7	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	MacDiarmid	Karachi	16-7	M M & Co
15 Glenchesy	3067	Craig	Karachi	16-7	K N&Co
16 Ben Vrackie	2535	Hunter	Hull	17-7	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Brookby s	Baty	Genoa, &c.
	Yeboshi Maru s	Kon	Kobe, June 8
14	Castello s	Jones	Hull, June 13
	Hydra s	Kirseborn	Bangkok, June19
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta, June30

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	City of Karachi s.	Snow	Liverpool, &c.
	Strathgarry s	Stanhope	Calcutta.

The steamer Kola, Cole for Persian Gulf &c. obtained her portclearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Scindia for Marseilles, Liverpool &c.
" Brookby, for Philadelphia, &c.
" Yehoshi Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Castello, for Hull, &c.
" Griqua, for London, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
3	Morven	Bombay
7	Norfolk	Calcutta
8	Clan Macneil	Chittagong
10	Fangturn	Middlesbro
11	Twingone	Rangoon
11	Obra	Calcutta
11	Mombassa	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names		From
9	Barenfels	D Engelage	Madras
	Nawab	G Park	Bimlipatam
	Schonfels	W Rode	New York
	Tanglin	T J Thompson	Rangoon

It is estimated by the United States' Agricultural Department that the rats' annual board bill costs the American people £20,000,000, and an active campaign to rid the country of the pest is strongly urged.

The Duke of Devonshire has accepted the mayoralty of Eastbourne for the coming municipal year. The two great events of the coming municipal year at Eastbourne will be the inauguration of a park, secured at a cost of £20,000, and of a pleasure ground presented by the Duke. During the last decade the growth of Eastbourne has been phenomenally rapid. The population now is 50,000, and the rateable value is proportionately one of the highest, if not the highest, in the kingdom.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 91, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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EST: 1858, EPERNY, FRANCE.

DUC De RIMONS :—	Per Doz. Rs.
Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve	21
VICOMTE GERARD de VALENE :—	
Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve	25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ...	36
Carte d'or Grand Clubs	46

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P. O. Box. No. 254 } or { 35, Nowroji Furdonji Road, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909.

LORD ROBERTS AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

LORD LUCAS's declaration, that the British Army is better to-day than it has ever been, may be quite true, but that does not make it capable of doing all that is required of it. We did not anticipate Lord Roberts's Bill, to render service with the Territorials compulsory, would find unqualified favour with the Lords or for the matter with the Commons, but if he succeeds in awaking the country to the need of a greater proportion of the population being trained to the use of arms, he will not have laboured in vain. It has long been declared by the advocates of Conscription that the present military system is a wilful gamble in the safety of the Empire; and not without reason, for the strength of the Army is not such as is necessary. Even the Territorial Army is not so strong as it should be. Two hundred thousand men England ought to have in that branch of the service and Lord Roberts's Bill would have produced them. Lord Rosebery, very dubiously, asked recently, "Will the Territorial Army, even if its ranks be full, be sufficient?" Under the voluntary system we do not suppose it ever will. According to Mr. Haldane, Britain must be prepared to meet an invasion by a hostile army of from seventy to a hundred thousand men. Taking the conditions of service in the Territorial forces into consideration, and bearing in mind that a foreign army detailed to undertake a military attack upon the United Kingdom, would inevitably consist of picked troops, it has been shown that a field force composed of our home defenders must, to be reasonably certain to overcome such formidable antagonists, enjoy a numerical superiority of not less than three to one, though many soldiers of experience in actual war say four to one. Taking the lower figure as a basis of calculation, it follows that the field army produced out of the home defence forces must have a total strength of 270,000. To arrive at the total war strength which the Territorial forces should attain to, the garrison troops have to be added to the field army. The requirements in garrison troops can be fixed with some certainty, as they represent the total aggregate resulting from the adding together of the various forces, which have been calculated in detail to be necessary for the numerous local defence schemes. The Territorial Army should furnish a total of some 152,000 troops to complete the garrison forces, and, in addition to this, to furnish a home defence field army of 422,000, instead of 315,000.

What Lord Roberts asked for, but is not to have, was merely what has been described as "Saturday Conscription." The report of the Norfolk Commission showed great unanimity of opinion on the part of the most capable experts, including the last two Commanders-in-Chief, in favour of some form of compulsory military service, as in Germany, or for limited conscription as in France. Under Lord Roberts's measure—had it been carried—all male able-bodied youths of the nation, with few exceptions, would have been required to learn their drill and to use arms of precision. They would practically have been compelled to devote their Saturday afternoons for four years, say between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, to soldiering in place of playing or watching play and loafing. The compulsion would have been universal, and as one of its most ardent advocates observed, in Saturday conscription the fact of every able-bodied youth, both cook's son and duke's son, joining in it, would remove any feeling of individual hardship and add zest to the practice. The measure would not prevent young civilians from following their ordinary business avocations and would not prevent college and university men attending lectures, examinations or technical and special courses of instruction, thus equipping them for their future professions and occupations in life. Nor would it prevent business men, clerks, shopboys, workmen, factory hands, trade apprentices or others engaged in earning their daily bread, doing so as at present; for compulsory service with the Territorials would have been far from what many consider an insuperable objection to ordinary conscription, which they say takes young men at the most critical period of their lives from all useful occupations for several years and at the very time when their best energies should be devoted to perfect themselves in the secular business, by which they intend to support themselves and thefr future families. In fact such conscription would have interfered as little, or even less, with civil occupations than Territorial training does at present, and it would have imposed ne obligation on the conscript to become a soldier, though if he did enlist after three or four years of Saturday conscription were over he would make a more efficient soldier than raw recruits do at present. The Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers estimated the male population of the United Kingdom of the age of twenty at about 380,000 and deducting lads in the Royal and Mercantile Navies, youths of poor physique, those living in remote places, and others, who might perhaps find legitimate excuses for not drilling, there would be probably a quarter of a million young men who might annually have been turned out fairly well trained in the ground-work of military life.

Lord Lucas is reported to have opposed the Bill as hopelessly costly and unworkable, that the training would not fit the force for the objects required. That is but natural, seeing that he is Under-Secretary of State for War and anxious to make out that the present is the best of all possible systems. General Sir Ian Hamilton, the other day at Andover, said a military friend of his had declared the training given to the Territorials was absolutely rotten and not worth a straw. But, said Sir Ian, these men have no knowledge of the Territorials at first hand. His experience was that it was quite adequate, but he would have them bear in mind that in their desire to exalt training before everything, great and clever men, military and civilian, seem to be in danger of forgetting that it is the spirit which quickeneth. It is strange indeed, he added, "that it should be left to one who has spent the best part of a fairly long life in inculcating the value of musketry and of all other training, to point out that patriotism and the traditions of a fighting ancestry will do fine things, with only a modicum of training, provided always that there is some leadership and organisation, worked out beforehand, through which these moral forces may be guided and held together. It is just in respect to organisation and higher leadership that the new Territorial Divisions differ as much from the old Volunteers as day and night from chaos." It is just that spirit which would have made the training sufficient, and Lord Lucas, as one of those responsible for the existing system, ought to have been among the first to recognise this point. Training might be improved if afterwards it had been found wanting. But Sir Ian Hamilton, urging the youths he was addressing to join the Territorials voluntarily and so avoid compulsion, used a stronger argument than perhaps any adduced in the Lords, when he said, "It is not a burden that young men who come forward for the Territorials take upon themselves, it is an honourable obligation. Those who think it will be punished by their consciences; they are being punished now by the rise of the suffragettes, who have lost all respect for young men whose only weapon is a tongue, not half as penetrating or capable as their own."

THE PURCHASE OF STORES. GOVERNMENT has taken a great step forward in according to the findings of the Committee on the Purchase of Stores such enthusiastic support. The Committee was appointed in 1906 and, judging by the telegram which we publish, it has issued a report commensurate in bulk with the time over which it has spread its investigations. So large a matter, however, was not to be dealt with lightly, and it is the more satisfactory that the findings are arrived at after mature consideration. There can be no doubt that firms in India are quite capable of supplying a very large portion of the requirements of Government, and it would seem that the reform in the method of purchase has only been delayed because a pious expression of opinion in the past had been bound round with so much red tape as to make it doubtful whether it was intended to be operative. The new rules laid down leave no room for doubt that local manufactures are *pari passu* to be given the preference over articles which would have to be obtained from Home. The Secretary of State makes a reservation to the effect that the new conditions are to be considered experimental, and to object to this would be to own that there is a possibility of failure which we are far from willing to do. As an example of how local industries have been hampered while waiting for these new rules we may mention a decision of the Railway Board this week sanctioning the expenditure of a large sum on the renewal of fishplates on one of the Indian railways. Under the old conditions that order must almost inevitably have been sent to England although there must be a score of firms in India capable of manufacturing all the fishplates which could possibly be wanted by a dozen railways.

Although many other industries will benefit it is the engineering firms which will reap the greatest advantage, and this is as it should be, when consideration is given to the wonderful expansion which has been effected despite official discouragement. The orders now issued appear to have been framed especially to meet all possible contingencies for one of the recommendations which, in substance, has met with approval is that in cases where the article required is not included in the current quarterly rate-lists which are to be issued or in those of the three preceding quarters, the officer authorising the purchase should satisfy himself to the best of his ability that the price of locally manufactured article is not unfavourable. That stores should be purchased either inferior in quality to, or at greater cost than those obtainable in England is not to be considered as feasible, but we see little likelihood of this giving rise to trouble. Indian prices, where higher than those at Home, are necessarily governed by a limited local demand, and an increased demand should in a very large number of cases result in a readjustment of prices in favour of the local manufactures. For this reason the full effect of the new rules will not become apparent at first, and it is to be hoped that due allowance will be made for the delay which must occur before machinery can be installed for coping with the larger orders which will allow of lower prices. Throughout the report of the Committee and the attitude taken by the Government of India appear to be characterised by the utmost desire to encourage Indian industries, and the new rules come as a fitting supplement to Lord Minto's declaration that true Swadeshi would always meet with his approval and support.

THE LESSON OF POLTAVA. THE bi-centenary celebrations of Poltava, at which the Tzar presided a few days ago; have great significance in the present state of Russia. The inspiriting remembrance of that great day, two hundred years ago, when their country first became a great power, is specially needed by the Russians to rouse them from the despondency into which they have been sunk since the disastrous war with Japan. Russia counts for little in these years in the councils of Europe, and the way in which Austria, with the strong aid of Germany at her back, reopened and again closed the question to her own aggrandisement, cynically regardless of Russian protests and interests, have brought home in a very humiliating manner her military unpreparedness both to her Government and her people. The interests of the Sclavonic race in the Balkans, for which she fought in past times, have been disregarded and sacrificed, and she has had to content herself with mere feeble protests. Baron Aerenthal and the Austrians have taken signal advantage of the state of exhaustion in which Russia has found herself since the late war. In his present plight the Tsar thinks that it would be advantageous to come to some friendly understanding with Germany, whose power has permitted Austria to reap the recent benefit, and hence undertook his tour to the Baltic to meet the Kaiser. But Russian statesmen know well that friendly understandings with Germany or any other power will be of little avail unless they are enabled to show again that powerful front in foreign affairs which was their wont. Their navy has been annihilated and their army even in Russia itself has been completely disorganised. The navy does not matter much to Russia, but the army is all important for her purposes of regaining her lost position in Europe.

The heavy task of reorganising the army has been just taken in hand, and at such a time an occurrence like the two hundredth anniversary of the historic day of Poltava ought to be considered most opportune. We are not surprised, therefore, that the Tzar and his advisers should endeavour to make the most of this conspicuous occasion. The significance of that battle is very great, not only in Russian history, but in that of Europe and even of the world. Peter the Great, who on that field defeated Charles XII of Sweden, thereby laid the foundations of Russian greatness. Russia, before Poltava, was almost unheard of in Europe. Sweden was then for long the mighty northern power, feared and counted by all the potentates of Europe. Her young monarch, Charles, was considered by all Europe as invincible, and Peter had suffered at his hands a crushing defeat at Nerva in 1700, though the victor was of the almost incredible age of 18. Nerva was a terrible blow to the rising hopes of Peter and he might well have despaired of the task of raising Russia. It may be compared to Mukden, and the reverses inflicted by Japan. Yet barely nine years pass and the Russians win Poltava in July 1709, so well had Peter, in the meanwhile, reorganised his forces. Well might the Tsar endeavour to bring home the lesson of Poltava to his dispirited subjects, who are to-day in a similar plight to that of their ancestors after Nerva. The Russians may again reach the state of military efficiency which enabled them to wipe off the disgrace of Nevra on the field of Poltava and the remembrance of these two great events may do much towards that end. As to the great but unfortunate Charles XII, the youthful victim of Peter, he is remembered by the well-known lines of Johnson in his satire on the "Vanity of Human Wishes" of which the following refer to his signal defeat: "He comes, nor want nor cold his course delay; Hide blushing glory, hide Poltava's day."

LADY CURZON WYLLIE'S PENSION. WE approve the proposal to follow precedent in providing for the widow of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie, and trust that Government will do its utmost for the lady who became a widow as the consequence of the act of a political enthusiast. Reuter tells us that Mr. Rutherford expressed a hope the money would be charged to British funds, not Indian. We imagine it will be found that Dr. Rutherford, and not Mr. Rutherford, was responsible for the ill-timed remark. The latter is Conservative member for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, and is shrewd enough to leave alone Indian and other subjects he does not understand. The former is Liberal, M.P. for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, and one who has often deceived himself into the belief that he is competent to champion Indian interests in Parliament. For one thing we are pleased: he suggested England shall find the money, and his suggestion is tantamount to an admission that the interference and influence of the "Indian members of Parliament" may perchance have produced evil results. Otherwise there would be nothing inequitable in compelling India to pay for the misdeeds of one of her misguided sons.

THE Government of India have under consideration a Bill submitted by the Punjab Government, to remove the ambiguities in the Punjab Preemption Act, 1905.

THE Maharajah of Kapurthala and suite leave Mussoorie shortly for Simla, and from there proceed to Kashmir for the rest of the season.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

SIR CUTHBERT QUILTER'S COLLECTION.

Mons. Guitry at the Adelphi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 25.

IF, as I hear, Sir Cuthbert Quilter's Collection, or a very great part of it, does indeed come under the hammer before long, it will as certainly constitute the sensational sale of this season as did the Holland Collection constitute the great sale of last year. This I say, knowing a little personally, of some of the pieces in the gallery, and knowing more, at second hand, through the privately-printed illustrated Catalogues of "the London Collection"—as distinguished, I suppose, from the country one—which Sir Cuthbert has lately issued in a very limited edition. It is an absolutely sensible book. Without pretending to great luxury—for the illustrations are only a long series of "process-blocks" very carefully executed, and the binding is quite simple, merely "neat," and the volume light and comfortable in the hand—this privately issued to me is an abiding record, long to remind the student of the most various treasures. For variety, catholicity of character and taste, is the note of the London Collection; that which is represented most conspicuously and agreeably being the riper—I am not now referring to the most recent—of English Painting and noble and accomplished pieces from the seventeenth century art of the Low Countries. In the Cuthbert Quilter Collection, we see the only portrait of Mrs. Jordan that, it seems to me, can be accounted worthy of her fame. And, by Zoffany, what a portrait of Quin! Then there are Constable portraits—among them the noble visage of Golding Constable, the painter's father. And what a marine piece by Crome! And what a vivid, clear, decisive Bonington! And, in the great allegory, what an august Turner!

TWO FRENCH PAINTERS.

Two of the masters of French Painting are represented at the Leicester Galleries by a dozen or so of works apiece. It may be that Lepine—a charming artists even if the less important of the two—has not before, in England, been even as largely represented as that. Boudin certainly has twice. But it takes long for any firm conviction of the genius of a foreigner to reach the average English mind, and so the Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries is not superfluous by any means. Lepine shows happy traces of Corot's influence—and none of Corot's mannerism—and it would he quite a mistake to regard him as altogether his follower. Lepine's, for instance, is a very fine moonlight scene on the banks of a river—near Caen, I think—and, if that shows any influence at all it is rather the influence of Jongkind, it is, however, far less "Impressionistic" than the work of the gifted Dutchman who came into France and was Gallicised—having cause, it may be, to remember what Gluck said to Marie Antionette—"Le soleil de France donne du genie." Several of the Lepines now shown are excellent examples of his sterling work, his dignity, his quiet charm and two of them are very near to masterpieces—I mean the canvas that represents the vision of Paris from the Montmartre heights, and the canvas which represents the perspective of the Seine looking towards the towers of Notre Dame.

The work of Boudin presents extreme variety of subject and of execution. I do not admire particularly the Bretone "Pardons." Boudin had hardly found himself when he painted these things. Nor, at the other end of the scale do I greatly care for him when he painted Venice. Still, the Venetian pieces are of marked and sober ability—they would make Ziem appear theatrical and even Turner a little fantastic. Only for the true Boudin—Boudin at the greatest—you must have the harbour and the coast, and moving skies and lively waters. Happy at Antibes and at Villefranche in his later days, and happy at Bordeaux in the seventies, it was yet upon the coast of Normandy—between thirty and forty years ago, and again in his latter days, not long before the century closed—that this artist, so manly, so individual, so distinguished, did the bulk of his finest work. Sometimes it is delightfully delicate; sometimes not less delightfully potent. He was the greatest painter that the Channel has known. There is no mood of it he has not rendered. Yacht and "trois-mats" and "terre-neuviers"—setting sail from Fecamp—succeed each other on his canvases and panels. Trouville is gay, and Berck, with all its storm-cloud, grandly dreary; nor is there any end to the interest afforded him by the changing visions of Dieppe, le Havre, and Etretat.

A HEAVY CONCERT SEASON.

The concert season has not yet exhausted the great activity which has been manifest of late, although there are signs of diminution in the number of attractions. Every summer one feels the same thing and asks the same question—Are there not more concerts given now than ever? May and June, however, are always exceedingly busy months. Doubtless the newcomers are anxious to make their mark when the season is young; while there are the regular series of concerts to be brought to an end series, such as those of the Queen's Hall and the London Symphony Orchestras, and now those of the younger organizations the Beecham and New Symphony and that of the Philharmonic Society. Then at what other period can distinguished performers make their reappearances more fittingly? Artists like Mesdames Calve and Nordica, Herr Kubelik, M. Vladimir de Pachmann, or Ysaye, whose concerts have helped so largely to make this summer's musical doings notable in fact, it is not easy to see how the pressure can be avoided were such a thing to be desired on the score of bringing individual performances out into stronger relief.

Several attractive concerts were given on Wednesday. In the afternoon at the Queen's Hall Kubelik had a good house once again for his second violin recital, and to be able to record as much of even the most eminent performer at the present crowded season is to proclaim a triumph. Kubelik, however, captured the imagination of the public in the beginning, and, having had the wisdom never to make himself too cheap or to outstay his welcome, the public is still ready to respond whenever he likes to charm it. He played again in wonderful style—not only with impeccable technique, but with exquisitely refined expression and true feeling, and his success was great as ever. A faulty string, which ultimately snapped in the middle of the Bach Chaconne, gave some trouble at the outset of the recital, but Kubelik did not allow his equanimity to be upset thereby.

In the evening, at an extra concert given by the New Symphony Orchestra, Elgar's symphony and Stanford's "Ode to Discord" made up a piquant and attractive combination. Sir Charles Stanford's little joke has been rather roughly handled in some quarters, and certainly it may be agreed that it is hardly likely to endure so long as some of the works which it satirises. At the same time it is clever and amusing enough in its way, and it provoked plenty of laughter once again. This time the solos were taken by Mrs. H. J. Wood and Mr. Kennerley Rumford, both of whom sang well, if neither caught to the full perhaps, the spirit of burlesque appropriate to the occasion; while the orchestra did all manner of justice to the composer's strepitous score. Elgar's work went finely, too, under Mr. Ronald's energetic guidance.

A NOTED FRENCH ACTOR.

Mons. Guitry the distinguished French actor who is now on a visit amongst us gave us the other light a representation of Zola's "L'Assommoir made familiar to us in England by the dramatic version entitled "Drink," in which the late Mr. Charles Warner earned such well-deserved laurels. Perhaps the easiest way to illustrate M. Guitry's rendering of the part is to advert to some of the points which differentiate it from Mr. Warner's impersonation. There is a difference, first of all, in the general character and tone of the play. "Drink" is a melodrama of the penny plain and tuppence coloured variety, and in Mr. Warner's hands it was played—for all it was worth—as a melodrama. M. Guitry's version is quieter, slower, more refined; there is an attempt at more subtle psychology, the characterisation has about it a distinct note of elaboration and complexity. As to the relative success of the two modes of treatment, I frankly confess that I prefer the former. If melodramas has to be handled it ought not to be touched with kid-gloved finger. If one asks why the play dragged, the answer is not difficult. It dragged, first because it was treated too gingerly, and secondly because eight tableaux divided by long intervals are quite enough to lower the interest of any play, however exciting and sensational it may be. Only twice before the final tableau—where, of course, the effectiveness is assured—did we arrive at animation. In the scene of the Poissonniere barrier, and that of the House under Repair, we had incidents at once picturesque and vivacious. Throughout at least five out of the eight tableaux our pulses beat equably. We were interested, but we were not stirred. The poignant tragedy of the steady degeneration of Coupeau from a bright, active young workman to a drunken sot did not altogether come home to our imagination.

It is different when we come to M. Guitry's own impersonation. It was clearly his aim to make Coupeau a living reality by suggesting all kinds of shades and nuances of character. He treated him, not as a lively, high-spirited fellow, but as a somewhat morose and stupid "ouvrier" capable of intense though slow, ebullitions of feeling. And wherever it was possible he introduced some subtle touches which had to be watched closely to appreciate their full value. See him in the earliest act of all—he is merely full of dull and expressionless sorrow at the brutality of Lantier and the unhappiness of Gervaise. But in the third tableau, where he meets Gervaise as a lover you see how persuasive and determined in his manner, how thoroughly he has made up his mind to heighten his dulness, get rid of his congenital gaucherie, and become worthy of the woman he had learnt to adore. But the consummate instance of M. Guitry's incisive method is in the scene before the house under repair—just before Coupeaus dreadful fall from the ladder. Here is a beautiful prelude to the tragedy in a little episode with Gervaise and Nana—happy mother and still happier child. The tenderness of the actor, his delightful playful humour, his loving raillery, the passionate kiss in which he bids the child adieu, formed one of the prettiest incidence in a play which is necessarily devoid of the lighter touches of art. And then what is one to say of the acts which lead up to the climax? At Gervaise's fete Coupeau is merely dull and heavy; his drink is turning him into a passive, inert log. In the interior of "L'Assommoir," where the workman has done his best to reform himself and is tempted to his fall, he bears about with him a suggestion of almost tragic dignity, as though he were veritably the victim of some mysterious fate. Last scene of all in this eventful history is, of course, sheer delirium, the mad visions of a drink-sodden man. M. Guilty did it all very finely—for the first time during the whole course of the play, letting himself go with a vigour, now thoroughly melodramatic.

MR. FROHMAN'S LATEST SCHEME.

The Hicks Theatre has passed through many phases. It has changed its policy as the chameleon changes its colour; it has, turn by turn, opened its arm to comedy, drama, and to musical comedy. But for the future, all this is to be altered, even to the very name of the theatre, which, before the autumn season starts, will be rechristened. Drama then and thenceforward will be the staple attraction; in Mr. Charles Frohman's own words, he will produce there only "strong human play." For this purpose he is engaging a company of leading players who, save that they may on occasion be transferred to one of Mr. Frohman's other West-end theatres, will practically represent a revival of the stock system. At the head of these figures Miss Lena Ashwell, who will hold the position of leading lady until Easter at least. For the opening of his campaign Mr. Frohman has selected Alexander Bisson's powerful drama "La Femme X," originally produced at the Porte St. Martin in December last.

"La Femme X" it may be remembered, afforded Madame Jane Hading the chance of making a notable acting success. Between the first and second acts there is an interval of twenty years, during which the principal character, an unhappy woman thrust from her husband's home for infidelity has gone steadily downhill. She has even taken to drink, and her features are heavily marked. The contracts obivously supplies the actress with an excellent opportunity for proving her quality in two widely different directions. Further, Mr. Frohman will produce a new and original play in four acts named "The Great Mrs. Allowy," by Mr. Douglas Murray, in which Miss Ashwell is to sustain the title role. "Henry Natalie's "The Scandal" will also, in all probability, be presented later. And at the Duke of York's, the stage will be under the direction of Mr. Dion Boucicault. Subsequently, when matters have fairly settled down, a speciality is to be made of matinees, which will be utilised for the presentation of various kinds of plays, principally of an "uncommercial" description. "Commercial" plays will not, however, be wholly neglected; a piece will not be banned simply because there happens "to be money in it." In order to give the company a chance, occasional revivals of old plays will also be arranged for; while from May to the end of the season some of Mr. Frohman's American stars are to be invited to appear at these afternoon performances in their own particular successes. The one point for regret in the new arrangement is the fact that it involves the abondonment by Miss Ashwell of her management of the Kingsway where, during her two years' occupancy of the house, she has carried on so spirited a policy. To her the "unknown dramatist" owes much; playwrights there are, such, for instance, as Anthony P. Wharton and Wilfred T. Coleby, who, despite their admitted cleverness, would but for her enterprise, probably be still unknown. What the financial results of the venture have been it is none of our business to inquire into. Enough that since Miss Ashwell took up the reins dramatic art has, with scarcely an exception, been well served at the Kingsway. It only remains to be added that Miss Ashwell does not relinquish possession of that house but will from time to time during her season under Mr. Frohman's direction lease it to others.

THE NEW GREEK DANCER.

Save that she recites Longfellow's "It is not always May" in an airy blue gauze garment of classic form, there is nothing especially Greek in the appearance or performance of "Nerigne, the Greek actress," who made her first appearance in London the other night at the Aldwych Theatre. Her features and her voice seem hardly hellenic, her form is scarcely beautiful enough to warrant classic costume, and her acting is by no means sufficiently clever to atone for her curious pronunciation of English, which sounds less like a foreign accent than a pronounced affectation. She postured conventionally and prettily, while she recited the Longfellow conventionally and dramatically. She also recited Tennyson's "The Bandit's Wife," but entirely failed to thrill the audience with horror when, like Salome, she produced the head of the murdered bandit. Her best performance is sinuous Oriental dance, in which she displays considerable flexibility and the wrist movements now so popular. This she does as a Nautch girl in "On Jhelum River, an Indian musical love story in two acts, by Nadia," lyrics by Frederick John Fraser, music by Amy Woodforde-Finden. In this a Nautch girl, having conceived a passion for a flower-seller, contrives to separate him from his love, a boat girl, but afterwards relents, and, to undo the mischief she has wr

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE LONDON OUTRAGE.

A Pension for Lady Wyllie.

LORD MORLEY AND THE "ENGLISHMAN" CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. McNeil, in the House of Commons, asked whether the Indian Government, in accordance with the precedent of a pension granted to the widow of Lord Mayo, would confer a pension on the widow of Sir Curzon-Wyllie.

The Master of Elibank said the precedents were being considered with a view to the best ways of dealing with this most grievous case.

Mr. Rutherford expressed the hope that it would be provided by British and not Indian funds.

Mr. Mackarness, referring to the judgment in Lajpat Rai versus the *Englishman*, said the fact that the same charge was made on the floor of the House in 1907, suggested it be declared on the floor of the House at the earliest possible moment, that the charge was found baseless by a Judge of a High Court.

The Master of Elibank said Lord Morley had considered all these matters and had cabled for a mailed report of the proceedings.

THE FIGHTING AT TEHERAN.

Europeans not in Danger.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that fighting continued during the afternoon.

The Legations and the British and Russian Banks are untouched. There is no danger to the lives and property of Europeans who are out of the way of stray bullets.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that the Cossacks opened a heavy gun fire at midnight. The Nationalists endeavoured to rush the position and succeeded in occupying a garden close to M. Liakhoff's house where they were shelled by the Cossacks.

The Sipahdar and Sadar Assad, in a message to the Anglo-Russian representatives, say that despite the Russian flag flying over M. Liakhoff's house the Cossacks under the roof were firing on the Nationalists.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Concessions in the Land Taxes

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the House of Commons last night, the closure was moved on Clause 2 of the Finance Bill, which was adopted by 302 votes to 114, after five days' protracted sittings.

Mr. Lloyd-George announced concessions exempting agricultural land and small holdings from the increment tax. The Nationalists thereupon voted with the majority.

Clause 3 was passed by 148 votes to 57.

LATER.

Yesterday evening's concessions are regarded as most important. The Unionists attribute them to the reduced majority in the Cleveland bye-election. The Liberals welcome them as relieving fears of a revolt in the rural constituencies.

THE RIOTING AT LAPAZ.

War Feared.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The mobs at Lapaz continue hostilities.

The wife of the Argentine Minister has taken refuge in the barracks.

There is an exodus of Peruvians who fear war.

THE ACCIDENT TO FRANK WOOTTON.

Reappearance on the Course.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Wootton, who was mentioned on the 18th of June as having met with an accident, was riding at Newmarket to-day.

LORD ROBERTS' ARMY SCHEME.

Rejection by the Lords.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The House of Lords has rejected Lord Roberts's Compulsory Service Bill by 123 votes to 103. Lord Milner and Lord Curzon supported the Bill and Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne opposed it.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Prince Bulow's Successor.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Vice-Chancellor Bethmannhollwog has been appointed Prince von Bulow's successor.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Mr. Banerjee's View.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Mr. Banerjee, speaking at Caxton Hall, said that he earnestly hoped that Lord Morley was not precluded from considering proposals not to reverse, but to modify the partition of Bengal. If there were no hope of modification there was no hope of conciliation of Bengal.

DEATH OF SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BROTHER.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A telegram from Constantinople states that Suleiman, the Sultan's brother, is dead.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Kent has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 13 runs.

PURCHASE OF STORES IN INDIA.

Report of the Committee.

IMPORTANT FINDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The following Department of Commerce and Industry Resolution is issued :—

In their Resolution No. 1243-1252, dated the 19th February, 1906, the Government of India appointed a Committee to enquire into the procedure prescribed for the purchase of stores for the use of Government Departments in India. The Committee were directed to ascertain with reference to the question of the facilitating purchases and of affording greater encouragement to local industries, and they were instructed to formulate a set of rules with the object of effecting an improvement in the existing system. Certain definite questions were also referred to them for specific enquiry. The Committee visited the important manufacturing centres and obtained the views of representative Indian firms and they presented their Report in July 1906. A large amount of useful information was brought together in their report and the detailed treatment of the subject enabled the Government of India to arrive at a conclusions of a definite character. It has been decided that the Committee's report should not be published. But a summary of their conclusions is given in the following paragraphs.

2. The procedure hitherto adopted in the large consuming departments conforms to Standing Order No.85, dated the 12th July, 1904, (Appendix 30 to Volume 3 of the P.W.D. Code,) which contains the executive instructions prescribed for the practical guidance of Officers of the Public Works Department and of the State Railways, and which, in substance, is reproduced in paragraphs 13 and 13 (a) of the Army Regulations of India Volume 3.

3. This procedure is, in the Committee's opinion, defective in certain respects. Dealing first with the case of articles of local origin and manufacture, the Committee have pointed out that there is no indication in these instructions of

THE DECLARED POLICY

of the Government in favour of the purchase of such articles, and that the rules applicable to such purchases are cast in a permissive form and do not require that preference should be given to locally produced stores. That practical difficulties are experienced in giving effect to the rules which require a comparison to be made in respect of price and quality between the locally manufactured article and that obtained from England, and that a further difficulty is felt in regard to the interpretation which should be placed on the condition that an article, manufactured in India from imported materials, must not have been imported into India in a finished or partly finished state. The result of the defects has been that in practice the policy of the Government has not been carried into complete effect, and the Committee, in revising the indents of the more important of the consuming departments, found that orders to the value of £ 467,319 were sent Home in the year 1904-1905 for articles which could probably have been obtained of local manufacture. The resources of Indian manufacturers, as a whole, are, in the Committee's opinion, not being taxed to the full. In the case of the engineering trades in particular, the larger firms at Calcutta and Bombay are more dependent on orders from local bodies, railways, other than State, and general, private enterprise than on Government support. The Committee satisfied themselves that Indian manufacturers are both able and willing to undertake a much larger volume of work than at present is entrusted to them by Government Departments, and they quoted as evidence the ready enterprise with which Calcutta engineering firms have adapted their shops to meet the orders placed in India for rolling stock.

PROCEDURE FOLLOWED.

As regards the procedure which regulates the supply of European stores, the Committee found on the evidence before them, that as a consequence of the difficulty of framing accurate forecasts, the Indent system is not invariably productive of economy; that the general tendency is towards over-estimating and that this tendency is aggravated by the discouragement of suplementary indents and by the criticisms to which an officer is exposed in attempting to correct an under-estimate by local purchases. Specific instances were also quoted by the Committee, in which direct financial loss had resulted from delay and from defective methods in the supply of articles obtained on indent. On the other hand, the enquiries which the Committee made into the quality and price of imported stores purchased locally by Government Departments from Indian firms, satisfied them that, in spite of the the necessarily scattered and spasmodic character of such purchases, Indian firms had, on the whole, been able to supply a sufficiently good article at a price which, over a number of cases, compared not unfavourably with that paid by the India Office.

4. To meet the defects, disclosed by their examination of the present system, the Committee formulated certain proposals, the most important of which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

They were of opinion that the rules prescribed for the guidance of officers of the consuming departments should contain a clear and unmistakeble indication of the desire of Government that where articles of European and Indian manufacture do not differ materially in respect of quality and price, preference should be given to the latter. They also suggested a modification of the terms of the present rules applicable to the purchase of articles made up in India from imported materials. To meet the difficulties experienced in comparing prices, the Committee proposed, as a means of testing the rates offered by English and Indian firms, that

SIMULTANEOUS TENDERS

for delivery in India should be invited in England and in India : in the case of standardised articles of which specifications are available at the India Office and in India. In the case of articles not so standardised they proposed that a comparison should be made with the cost as shewn in the rate lists of the imported articles delivered in India. They suggest that the form and scope of the existing rate lists, which only include stores procured from England for the use of State Railways, should be amplified and extended to cover the transactions of all consuming departments; that the proposed lists should be issued with promptitude in every quarter and that their compilation should be entrusted to a special agency; that full and detailed information should be given therein as to the freight, insurance and landing charges paid on each article procured through the Stores Department; and that account should be taken in determining Home prices of the charges representing the incidence of Customs duty and of the cost of maintenance of the Stores Department.

Finally, in cases where the article required is not included in the current quarterly rate lists or in those of the three preceding quarters, they proposed that the officer, authorising the purchase, should satisfy himself to the best of his ability that the price of the locally manufactured article is not unfavourable.

As regards the purchase in India of articles of European manufacture, the Committee suggested considerable modifications of the present procedure in the direction of facilitating the purchase of such articles. In particular the Committee were strongly of opinion that the rules should permit of the supply by large contractors of English stores required in the structure of works let out on contract. A draft set of rules to give effect to their proposals was submitted with the Committee's report on the minor points referred to them for enquiry. While the Committee agreed to, and as already stated included among their recommendations, a proposal that officers should be required in certain cases

TO GIVE PREFERENCE

to locally manufactured articles, they did not advocate the introduction of any special measure to enforce the exclusion from indents of demands for articles which can be obtained of local manufacture. They considered the organization of a special inspecting staff to be necessary. They made proposals to secure the dissemination among all departments of information regarding the resources of Indian firms and manufacturers, and they deprecated the erection of store depots, except on a very limited scale for the stocking of inconsiderable supplies of standard stores intended for immediate and local use.

7. These recommendations received the careful consideration of the Government of India and have formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State. As regards the adoption of special measures to enforce compliance with the rules prescribing the purchase of locally manufactuted articles, the Government of India decided that a check should be applied in regard to indents with a view to securing that no articles should be indented for from the Stores Department, when a similar indigenous article could be obtained of a satisfactory quality and at a reasonable price. They directed that the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence should undertake the compilation of quarterly rate lists on the lines proposed, and that an officer should also be entrusted with the duty of placing the consuming departments in possession of information as to the resources of Indian manufacturers, and as to the possibility of obtaining from them an indigenous article in substitution for an imported article.

The Secretary of State agrees that the existing rules and procedure, regarding the purchase of stores, may with advantage be modified so as to give greater encouragement to the purchase in India of articles which are either produced or manufactured locally. As regard

IMPORTED ARTICLES,

he also agrees that an addition should be made to the rules so as to authorise the local purchase of such articles when their value is inconsiderable. Subject to certain conditions he has also accepted the proposal, that in the case of important construction works let out to Indian firms of approved standing, the supply of English stores required for the construction may be included in the contract.

The rules as finally settled by him are appended to this Resolution.

9. At the same time the Secretary of State desires that it should be made clear that these rules are adopted purely as an experimental measure, and that they will be revised should it be found that they result in a deterioration of the quality or an increase in the cost of stores supplied to Government. In order to secure an additional safeguard, the Secretary of State desires to be furnished with periodical reports showing whether articles purchased in India are being of equal quality with those procurable in England at the same price are found by experience to be so. As the comparison of prices required by the rules will be attended with some difficulty, and in order to provide additional supervision, he has also decided that lists of purchases in India of articles not included in the rate lists are to be sent to him at the end of each financial year in order that he may have the opportunity of noticing any cases in which it might appear that excessive prices have been paid.

The Secretary of State has also sanctioned the proposal of the Committee as to the establishment of an inspecting staff for the purpose of testing and passing supplies purchased in India. Details of a scheme to give effect to this decision are now being worked out for submission to the Secretary of State.

The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to direct that the rules appended to this Resolution shall be observed in supersession of all existing orders, regarding the purchase of stores required for the use of Government Departments. He desires to impress on all concerned that

THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

is to encourage the purchase of articles locally manufactured or produced, and the first two of the rules now drawn up accordingly prescribed that preference shall be given to such articles when the quality is satisfactory and the price not unfavourable. To secure that full effect shall be given to this policy, the Government of India directs that indents should be carefully scrutinised by the sanctioning authority with a view to judging whether articles are not being indented for from Europe, which could equally economically and satisfactorily be obtained from local manufacturers. Indenting officers should also be required to explain in their indents their reasons for including in the demand on the India Office any article which is available of Indian manufacture. Finally, the Government of India desire that copies of all indents should be submitted to them after despatch in order that the operation and effect of the orders may be watched and a check applied to secure the exclusion from indents of requisitions for articles which Indian manufacturers can supply.

Separate orders will issue subsequently in respect of the date on which indents should be submitted to the Government for this purpose.

12. Substantial modifications have been introduced in the rules applicable to the local purchases of European stores. Under Rule 3 (a) officers will now be permitted to purchase without restriction English stores of small value, which are in India, at the time of the order, within the money limits prescribed by Rule 13. Under Rule 5 the purchases of English stores may also be made within the limits prescribed by Rule 13; not only in cases where the demand is so urgent, that a supply by indent would cause delay and incovenience, but also in cases where economy can be effected by the greater promptitude afforded by purchase in India.

Rule 3 (b) lays down the conditions to which is subject the concession referred to in paragraph 8 above, as to the supply of English stores required in the structure of important construction works. The Government of India will await from the Local Governments, to whom all applications should be made in the first instance, proposals as to the firms which should be admitted to this concession.

13. The compilation of rate lists is, as has already been stated, now being undertaken by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, and it is anticipated that these lists in their revised amplified form will shortly be ready for issue. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence will, when the first issue of these rate lists has been compiled, ascertain from the Local Governments and Administrations and from each department the number of copies of these lists required, and will arrange for the supply of these as well as of copies of subsequent issues. In accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State, as explained in paragraph 9 above, lists showing the prices at which purchases were made of articles not included in these rate lists during the preceding financial year, should be submitted to the Government of India by the 31st August in each year for transmission to the India Office.

Separate orders will issue subsequently after experience has been gained of the working of the new rules in regard to the submission of of reports as to the quality of articles purchased in India.

The rules appended to this Resolution do not apply to the transactions of Port Trusts, Municipalities, Cantonments and other local funds, not included in the general accounts and estimates of the Empire, unless they should at any time be expending Government revenues on behalf of Government, or unless the Government should, in any special case in which it may advance to them funds for particular works, thinks proper to make a condition to this effect. The arrangements for the supply of stores to Port Trusts and other similar bodies will always be subject to any control that may be provided by the local law.

AGRICULTURE IN MADRAS.

New College Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

The Governor motored from Ootacamund today, accompanied by Mr. Vernon, I.C.S. and Mr. Kelly, A. D. C., to Coimbatore where His Excellency opened the new Agricultural College and Research Institute which has just been completed at a cost, including the surrounding farm, of eight lakhs.

The building is, after the design by Mr. G. S. T. Harris, late Consulting Architect to the Madras Government, Indo-Saracenic in style, surmounted with nine towers. The ground plan is in the form of an "H," with a frontage of 300 and a depth of 160 fast with capacious verandahs all round. The building is designed for both teaching and research work. Special sets of rooms are set apart for Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, and Mycology; a physical Laboratory is also provided as well as ample accommodation for the Madras Herbarium and Library. Water is laid on and electric light is to be added.

His Excellency's arrival at the College was public, a reserve of police furnishing the Guard of Honour and was received under the Pandal in front of the College by the Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castle-Stuart Stuart, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the College staff and other officers of the Agricultural Department. There was present at the public reception a large number of the leading residents of Coimbatore and several honorary visitors to the College from various districts and some members of the Central Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Castle-Stuart Stuart, then read an address recounting the endeavours made to improve agriculture here during the last 40 years and the high hopes entertained regarding the future.

The Governor, in the course of an eloquent speech, said that he took the deepest interest in the welfare of the institution and congratulated those responsible for the buildings on the beauty of their form and hoped nothing had been omitted which was requisite for conducting experiments and training students as practical scientific agriculturists. As the demands of scientific agriculture grew the necessity for expansion arose, and the Government would not hesitate to increase the capacity of the institution.

MAN BURNED ALIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANMAD, JULY 14.

A horrible crime has been committed near Nandgaon, a station sixteen miles from here.

It appears that a servant of the Guard's Running Room, aged about twenty years, was on intimate terms with a woman of the locality. The latter's husband, with two other men, lay in wait in a jungle close-by where they caught the youth with the woman.

They seized the youth and tied him to a tree and after having bound his head, hands and feet with cloth, they saturated him with kerosine oil and set fire to him. The whole four have been arrested by the police and the case is proceeding.

SUPPLYING ARMS TO INDIANS.

A Volunteer Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 14.

Alexander Rae, a Volunteer, of the Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles, was convicted by Mr. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, and fined Rs. 300 for importing and selling arms without a license. An appeal will be made to the Sessions Judge.

In the case of Jotindro Mohan Chandra who was charged under Section 193 I. P. C., in connection with the recent Dacca Arms Act case, Mr. Banarji, Deputy Magistrate, has found the sanction bad in law and the necessary statement under Section 164, Criminal Procedure Code not properly recorded, and has discharged the accused.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

The undermentioned officer qualified in tests specified at Bombay on the 5th July, Hindustani —Higher Sandard.

Captain G. A. Hassels-Yates, R.G.A.—Parts I and II.

MR. KENRICK, the new Advocate-General of Bengal, will take up his appointment at the end of the High Court vacation early in November.

A TELEGRAM to the "New York Herald" from Kingston states that the Jamacia Government has decided to enforce strict quarantine against Trinidad on account of the reappearance of plague there.

THE theft of a motor-car is reported from Ivy Lodge, Iver, Windsor, the residence of Major Rhodes, brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The thief, or thieves, took a Panhard car, and after motoring to Shepherd's Bush they abandoned it.

CHOLERA AT NASIK.

Measures for Suppression.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution describes the report by Major S. C. Evans regarding the measures taken by him for the suppression of cholera in the town of Nasik and the adjoining villages as very interesting and practical. Major Evans has dealt with the epidemic with great energy and success. The acknowledgments of Government have already been conveyed to him.

Major Evan's report reads :—

The great Ram Navami festival took place on the 26th of March. Two days later, April 1st, was the day fixed for Rath and most of the people stayed on for the dragging of the car. Looking through the railway returns, one observes that the wave of increased pilgrim traffic began on the 23rd of March and continued right away to the 8th of April, the summit of the wave being centred about Ram Navami and Rath. If we subtract the sum of outward from inward bookings, from the 23rd March down to the dates of each of the two festivals, we get 12,439 for the former and 12,553 for the latter. To these figures must be added the fixed population of Nasik, and the people who came in, by road, and allowance must be paid for half tickets and children without tickets before any conception can be formed of the intense congestion of the city, and the filthiness of the sacred pools ("koonds") in the bed of the Godavari. Indeed, so filthy does the water get at Ram Navami that fish die in large numbers—a circumstance which is looked for by the people and is regarded as some special dispensation of the gods. One thing was obvious to even the most casual observer, and that was, that the crowds in the river bed began considerably before, and lasted for several days after, the two great festivals.

Cholera broke out on the 1st April. A boy aged ten years was brought to the Civil Hospital at 2-45 p.m. and died the same evening. A careful enquiry into the history of the case failed to record anything of scientific or practical value. The next morning orders were issued to put the quantity of permanganate, used for disinfecting the pools "(koonds)", up to sixty pounds a day. Two more cases were admitted into the Cholera Hospital that afternoon, and the next morning the Municipal returns showed 11 deaths. The fact that the inward railway bookings had gone up to over 4,000 a day, that the road-borne traffic had increased proportionately and that the river bed was literally swarming with humanity seemed, with the 18,000 cases of the Hamburg epidemic of 1892 as a precedent to portend something of more than ordinary severity. The day was spent in permanganating the pools, preaching to the people, and visiting the Dharmshalas and lodging houses, but it was not until the morning of the 5th that a complete system of measures could be got into working orders. In view of the fact that the incubation period of cholera varies from 2 to 5 days, the drop in mortality three days later appears to me to be more than a coincidence. From this date on, there was a steady decline in mortality, till the 18th, when the returns, for the first time, showed no cholera. Isolated cases occurred on the 19th, 22nd and 23rd, indicating the necessity for continued vigilance to prevent a recrudescence.

A chart given shows in a graphic manner the course of the epidemic, as represented by the daily death returns. The inward railway bookings are noted in each column. They show that a fairly brisk traffic continued right away to the end of the epidemic. No figures are available which would, even approximately, represent the number of attacks. Of the 36 patients admitted into the Cholera Hospital 8 recovered, but these hospital patients probably represent a selection from the worst class of cases.

From Nasik City the disease spread all over the district. The limitations imposed by the incubation period of cholera, and the slow rate of transit possible in bullock carts, was manifest in the thinning out of infection and the slow rate of spread beyond a distance of approximately 20 miles. Owing to the rapidity with which incubating patients can be carried for hundreds of miles, the case is different with places fed by railway borne traffic. This traffic is undoubtedly a very great danger to the country at large. Dr. Turner informs me that Nasik sent Bombay 131 cases during the recent epidemic, which with 17 cases imported from other places acted as foci of infection from which 79 other cases developed locally. It would appear, therefore, that in a city with a vigilant sanitary authority, an up-to-date water-supply and a fairly efficient drainage system, the spread of the disease is very limited a fact that can be safely relied on for guidance in considering protective measures in respect to any well regulated city. But most large centres of population in this country are dangerously insanitary, and it becomes a question whether the advisability of devising means of rigidly restricting the disease to the area of original infection should not be seriously considered.

The measures adopted in the bed of the river Godavari may be summed up as follows :—

(a) Permanganating the water in the pools. To do this thoroughly, when the water is foul, requires sixty pounds a day. It should be evenly distributed so that the whole bulk of water, from top to bottom and from bank to bank, is uniformly pink. The system of tying small quantities in pieces of gunny and moving it by hand or rope through the water acts well. Permanganating should always be done by daylight, and if operations are begun 10 or 15 yards below the Victoria Bridge dam, the main shoal of fish, which swarm just below the sluice, will escape.

(b) Preaching to the people.—I have rested great stress on the importance of this item. It had for its object the defusion of a knowledge of the rudimentary facts connected with the infectivity and prevention of cholera and aimed at gaining the confidence and co-operation of the people. The plan adopted was to pick out an important looking Brahmin here, or an intelligent Sadhu there, from among the bathers and worshippers, tell them a few elementary facts about cholera, its cause and manner of spread, and the danger of drinking infected water and eating cold food, and then send them round to repeat the sermon to their friends and neighbours. The readiness with which they responded was remarkable. In an hour or two, the Brahmin worshippers were dragging bags of permanganate across their most sacred pools and then Sadhus and tradespeople were calling my attention to the sick in Dharmashalas and lodging houses. It was observed, moreover, that the people, for the time being at any rate, ceased to wash their mouths or drink the water. I am indebted to Miss. Underhill, a lady doctor of the C. M. S. Dhankorbai Hospital, for coming down to the river bed and helping me with the women.

(c) Regulation of bathing and washing places.—The general confidence people acquired in those who were trying to help them is evidenced by the fact that I was taken next morning by a Brahmin woman and showed a bundle of dirty clothes, many of which were soiled being washed in one of the upper pools. This led me to set aside the lowermost four pools for dhobi purposes, Lakshman, the highest of the pools, was reserved for drawing water for drinking and domestic purposes, and all the others were reserved for bathing. Bathers were allowed to take down with them one spare dhoti or sari, and one drying cloth and were allowed to wash the dhoti they bathed in, but the bringing of bundles of cloth to any but the places reserved for them was strictly prohibited, as was bathing or drawing water from the dhobi pools. I consider these regulations a most important part of our preventive measures. It prevented the re-infection of water as fast as it was disinfected, and it appealed to the common sense of people, and, so long as they were allowed a drying cloth and a spare cloth, led to absolutely no opposition, on the contrary expressions of absolutely unsolicited approval reached me from various directions. Notice boards were put up in Marathi opposite each pool and patrols were placed on the banks to prevent infringement of the rules. These patrols consisted at first of temporary pattewallas employed by the Municipality, but their work had to be so persistently supervised that one was glad to get rid of them. Later on 20 Police Constables and 5 Head Constables placed at my disposal did the work more satisfactorily, and enabled me to patrol the river above the bridge and below the sewage outfall, so as to prevent fouling in the former situation, and the removal of foul water for drinking and domestic purposes from the latter. I consider it absolutely necessary that this work of patrolling should go on right away to the end of Sinhast, and would make a point of requesting that the 25 policemen now working be kept where they are till the end of the fair.

(d) An attempt was made to provide the worshippers with sterilized boiled water from Ram "Koond," but owing to a very considerable delay in establishing the six stations, I projected, and the failure to place them entirely in the hands of Brahmins, a measure I was at the time very sanguine about, was not a great success.

(e) The question of providing the Aruna nala with an upward filter and pipe drain was, at my suggestion, gone into in a most prompt manner by Mr. Thabron, and plans and estimates were drawn up in a remarkably short time. But nothing definite has yet been done by the Municipality and I am of opinion that any difficulties that exist are confined to the Corporation. It is a most important undertaking, and I would recommend that the Municipality be pressed to take it in hand at once.

(f) Systematic flushing of the pools, from the reservoir above the dam, has had to be abandoned owing to the diminution of supply, and one has had to be content with getting as much of a flush as possible by banking of the pools in succession.

To deal with the epidemic in the city, a systematic house to house visitation was undertaken. Every house was visited once a day. Cases were removed to hospital, if they wished it, if not, they were offered free medicine and advice in their homes. Having attended to the sick, the house was inspected, puddles and accumulations of filth cleaned up, and any well that might exist treated with permanganate. A special point was made of explaining to the inhabitants of the house the nature of the disease, and the steps they should take to protect themselves. The clothing etc., of convalescents and of those who had died was collected and sent to a disinfecting station, which had been established near Victoria Bridge, and the room occupied by the patient disinfected. At the disinfecting station rags and other material not worth disinfecting were burnt; all other articles were boiled or treated with a solution of Phenyle or Percholoride of Mercury, as circumstances demanded, and then dried. A regular inspection of all public and private wells, which were permanganated, as fast as the pink colour disappeared, was a regular feature of the operations.

The work in the villages and townships of the district was taken in hand as soon as Nasik City was got well under control. Orders were issued to every Hospital Assistant in the district to proceed, without delay, to any infected village in his taluka, and to carry out measures of prevention and relief, for which detailed instructions were pinned to each copy of the circular. The densely infected area, lying within the 20 mile radius of Nasik, already referred to, had to be dealt with by a special staff. The system adopted was to run out in a motor with two or three Assistants, and all the necessary equipment, to drop one of these Assistants at each village in succession, to do the two furthermost villages myself, and while returning to inspect the work done in the nearer villages and pick up the staff. After a few days of this, the villages were divided into convenient groups, to which Hospital Assistants were told off. Each Assistant went over and over his group (calling at Nasik to report after each complete circle) till all his villages were free. Gratuitous medical relief, permanganating wells and other sources of water supply, and disinfecting infected houses and kit, were carried out on the same lines as at Nasik, but the last item (disinfection of houses and kit) was after a time given up as unlikely, from the circumstances of the case, to result in any very marked benefit. The work of disinfection and relief was begun, after a preliminary inspection, on April 17th and by the end of the month the following 47 villages and two talukas, previously reported infected were declared free :—

Satpur, Vadner, Sansari, Dindori, Pthardi, Bhagur, Peint, Vilholi, Vihitgaon, Peint Taluka, Dhakambe, Yeola, Vehilgaon, Masrul, Yeola Taluka, Hiswal, Maturi, Nasik Road, Chachadgaon, Mangsage, Amrai (Bhagur), Waghad, Gowardhan, Nanegaon, Adgaon, Sawargaon, Lakhalgaon, Taluka Dindori, Pimpalgaon Garudeshwar, Igatpuri, Vinchurli, Gangavarhe, Talegaon, Madsangvi, Ganeshgaon (both Nasik Taluka), Adwan, Nandur, Ghoti Bk., Manur, Nandur Madhameshwar (Public Works Department), Manegaon, Darna Dam (Public Works Department), Kalvan, Kavnai, Ambe Bahula, Chankapur (Public Works Department), Ozar, Jalalpur.

All the places noted had no attacks or deaths for eight consecutive days. Many more, including Trimbak, have had nothing to report for shorter periods, but I have declined to recognize an area as clear until it has passed the eight days limit.

The village of Deolali requires special notice. The Valdevi River, which flows eastwards in this situation, is crossed by the G. I. P. Railway line about one-third of a mile (in a bed line) below the village. At the foot of the bridge is a pump which forces the river water up to a tank at Nasik Road station, from which the neighbouring bazar and quarters get their supply for drinking and domestic purposes. The station platform and waiting rooms are watered from the same source. Corpses of persons who died on the road side from cholera were left in the nalas, on the north bank of the river, between the village and the railway line, to be devoured by dogs and birds, who watered at the river, after their meal, and a portion of a body was actually found in the water, above the pumping station.

A most persistent epidemic, which has only been got under control, within the last few days broke out in Deolali village. The people at Nasik Road station were advised to use the station well and the water in the tank was persistently "pinked" until the Railway authorities could connect up their spare tank (filled from the abovementioned well) with their distributing system.

The railway inspection of outgoing passengers, already in progress was continued with increased vigilence throughout the epidemic and an emergency Dharmashala and dead house added to Nasik Road Cholera Hospital. The cost of these structures and proposals as to how it should be met will form the subject of a future communication.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

Monstrous Action of the Department.

MERCHANTS OF SIND IN ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 14.

Great indignation exists among the mercantile community here, owing to the refusal of the Telegraph Department to deliver telegrams to well known addresses in Sind and the Punjab, unless the addresses of such firms be either registered or given in full with the number of street etc. A large number of telegrams are reported to be lying undelivered in Lahore and in other towns, because the word "and Co." has not been added to the address or because name of the street has not been shown, although telegrams have been regularly delivered to the same abbreviated addresses for many years in the past, and the addressees are themselves very well known to the Telegraph Department.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, telegraphed to the Government of India (Department of Commerce and Industry), that their Committee were informed that deliveries of telegrams to addressees, well known to the Telegraph Department, are now to be witheld owing to the omission of terminations "and Co." "Brothers," etc. The Chamber is strongly of opinion that under rule 24 of the Telegraph Guide, the arbitrary withholding of delivery in such circumstances to addressees, well known to the Telegraph Department, is irregular and intolerable. Members of the Chamber are quite unable to ensure that telegrams shall be addressed to them by senders, frequently Indian, in any specially required form, and must urge that the Telegraph Department should deliver all telegrams, regarding which there can be no doubt as to addressee. The omission to deliver telegrams must lead to very serious trouble.

THE MYMENSINGH APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Caspersz yesterday refused Mr. L. O. Clarke, late Magistrate of Mymensingh, leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the Court of Appeal, confirming Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment. The case was said to be of great public importance ; but the Court considered that it was of no public importance to Mr. Clarke, and that it was not fair to the plaintiff to allow an appeal.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

A New Hanseatic League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, June 25.

INFLUENCED by the Union of Landowners, a large majority of the members of the Parliamentary Commission has, in the case of the new Financial Reform Bill, endeavoured to settle both trade and industry in a most inconsiderate manner, whilst carefully avoiding inflicting a similar burden on the wealthy landowning classes. This attitude has aroused the whole of the commercial and industrial world from its political lethargy. In imitation of the medieval Hanseatic League, which represented the commercial interests of the towns concerned, they have founded, under the name of Hanseatic League, an association, which is energetically to fight for the interests of the commercial world in German internal politics.

From a general political standpoint it is to be regretted that the foundation of this new association was necessary. The more the place for the debating of internal politics becomes the arena of the discussion of economic interests, the less can true political and general national points of view be enforced. Constant harping on the subject of economic interests, the representation of such interests by large societies, embitter internal political strife to an extent, unknown when political interests alone are at stake. It must also be recognised that the presumption of the Association of Landowners rendered an opposition society necessary unless commerce and industry were entirely to forfeit their influence and their authority.

Is there any possibility of this newly-formed League gaining the upper hand in the struggle with the Union of Landowners? The Hansa League has many things in its favour. Among its founders are to be found many men of the highest intelligence, and were mental capacity and knowledge to be weighed in the balance, there can be no doubt but that the scale would turn in favour of the Hansa League. Still another point in favour of the new League is its financial force. It numbers among its representatives bankers, manufacturers, and merchants, whose active capital can be reckoned in milliards, and who could easily devote millions to electioneering purposes, or any other form of agitation. Last, but not least, the fact that the sympathies of all those neither interested in agriculture nor commerce, in fact of those who view the whole matter dispassionately, are with the League, is one more weight to turn the scale in its favour. The action of the Agrarian Party has forced all neutral forces into the opposite camp.

Despite all these points in its favour, the new League has also its seamy side. In the first place the differences between the various industrial groups, as, for instance, between the so-called "Schwere Industrie" and the "Kleine Industrie" are more considerable than those existing between the large landed proprietors and the small holders. It will demand a great amount of sacrifice and political tact to enable the various groups forming the Hansa League to present a solid front in their battle against the common enemy. Secondly, the Hansa League is handicapped, in its contest against the Union of Landowners, by the fact that it has less influence over the masses. The great landowner can, at election time, exercise a much greater influence over his peasants and farm-hands than can a banker over the members of his staff, or a manufacturer over his workmen. Finally, the attitude to be permanently taken up by the official classes, an extremely influential section of the community, remains still an unknown factor. At the present moment it is true, the official classes, disgusted with the presumption and injustice shown by the Union of Landowner's in the matter of financial reform, are, without a doubt at one with the Hansa League, for this reason, the Union of Landowners would, at the pretent moment, be likely to suffer a severe defeat. In the meantime a solution of some kind will have to be found for the problem of financial reform, and, when other question come forward for decision, it is not unlikely that the attitude of the official classes may change. A large proportion of this latter class is either owing to personal relations or to personal sympathies, more closely allied with the landowners than with the mercantile classes. The prejudice that formerly was so strong against those engaged in commerce and which considered farming as a more aristocratic occupation, is not yet entirely a thing of the past.

It is clear, therefore, that the new League has matters pretty equally divided for and against its ultimate success. Pros and cons of this kind cannot, naturally, be mechanically cancelled in such a manner as to give a definite plus or minus result. Personalities and matters of organisation are bound to carry certain weight. Should the new League succeed in finding a leader, who is not a mere figure-head but a man of energy, and at a pinch not too scrupulous, and at the same time a really great organiser, the Hanse League might exercise, at the next election, an influence, not one whit inferior to that of the Union of Landowners. The fate of the new League will entirely depend on the ability, or lack of ability with which it is managed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNERS OF MOTOR CARS.

The motor car is supplying the German legislature with new problems, just as did the railway in the past. One of these is the question whether the owner of a motor car is responsible for damage caused, even if the accident be due to no fault of his, and happens, despite every necessary precaution with regard to the choice of a chauffeur and the overhauling of the vehicle. This point has been settled in a peculiar manner by a new law, which has just been unanimously adopted by the Reichstag.

We have not been contented in Germany, as in other countries, with limiting the dangers of motor car traffic by means of special regulations, and with providing punishments for the various misdemeanours, committed by these vehicles on the public highways. Account has been taken of the fact that automobile traffic, even when all the prescribed regulations are duly observed, presents special dangers to the public; for which dangers the owner must take all responsibility, be being in a position to foresee them when investing in this means of transport. The original Bill placed the motor car exactly on the same footing as the railway, which is absolutely responsible to its passengers for all damage incurred, unless it can be proved that the injured party is himself responsible for the accident, or that the latter has been brought about by the act of God. The new law does not go so far as this. Neither the passenger nor the chauffeur, whether amateur or professional, has any claim against the owner of the car, in the event of an accident taking place whilst riding in it. The latest statistics have shown that, provided the regulations are duly observed, riding in automobiles in Germany is not appreciably more dangerous than transport in the old-fashioned horse-drawn carriage or in the electric tram. Consequently, the passenger who trusts himself either to an auto-cab or omnibus, must take the same risks as he does, when using the old-fashioned means of transport.

An attempt has been made to prevent chauffeurs from being able to claim an accident pension from their employers, in the event of the accident being the result of the drivers own carelessness. For the latter a co-operative association has been founded, in which they can insure themselves against accident. The fundamental principal of the new motor car law is that the responsibility of the owner of a car only extends to those persons, who are neither passengers nor drivers.

But whereas, in all other cases, German law only provides compensation for injury in the event of negligence, especially careless driving, a modification has been made with regard to motor car accidents. Even when a perfectly reliable auto, driven by a skilled chauffeur is used accident sometimes happen, caused, in the most cases, by the steering wheel of the brake suddenly refusing to act. Even such an unpreventable form of accident is not regarded by the new law as "an inevitable occurrence," removing or limiting the responsibility of the owner. The injured person only forfeits all claim to compensation in the event of the accident having been caused by his own conduct, or by that of a third party not concerned, or by an animal. The responsibility in the matter of automobile accidents is half way between that governing the usual forms of conveyance add the railway.

At the same time the law definitely fixes the maximum sum in which the owner of an auto may be mulcted, when personally not at fault. This maximum amounts to a capital sum of 50,000 marks, or a yearly income of 3,000 marks. The principal reason why the Secretary of State for Home Affairs proposed this limitation, was the desire to facilitate insurance for the owners of motor cars against damage or accidents, arising from no fault of their own. The Reichstag was, however, not inclined to insist on the owners of cars insuring for payments of this kind.

In order to insure chauffeurs exercising the greatest possible care in the pursuance of their calling it will be necessary for them to prove, in order to free them from all liability in the same manner as the owners, that they are in no way responsible for the damage inflicted.

It is hoped that, by means of this new law, in conjunction with the latest regulations for automobiles and punishments provided for careless driving, the widely disseminated feeling of hostilility towards the motor car will be lessened.

L, ASCH.

INDIAN RAILWAY MATTERS.

Large Estimates Sanctioned

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The Railway Board have sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 11,13,686 for the following rolling-stock on the East Indian Railway, namely, 300 open goods wagons, 6 reserved carriages, 10 second-class carriages, 4 horse boxes, 2 covered carriage trucks and one stationery van.

They have also sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,80,877, the cost of renewing the existing weak fishplates on the Godhra-Nagda section of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the estimate which amounts to Rs. 15,70,752 for the construction of the Patti-Kasur extension of the Amritsar-Patti Railway which is 27½ miles.

BREACH ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the B.-N. Railway, Khinda, reports that owing to heavy rains the line between Brusandpur and Tapang Stations is breached. The transhipment of mails and passengers is necessary and will probably be for two or three days.

EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Darjeeling at a quarter-past ten last night, lasting for a few seconds.

SERIOUS FIRE AT LAHORE.

Railway Stock Consumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JULY 14.

One of the building shops of the North-Western Railway workshops, situated at Lahore, was completely gutted by a fire, which broke out late last night. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. It was first noticed about 11 p.m., and continued for several hours. From an early hour, responsible officials were on the scene. The shop which has been destroyed was one of five or six situated close together, but the flames were prevented from spreading beyond the one building.

The full extent of the damage is not known at present, but it appears that a number of new coaches for the Kalka-Simla Railway, new dining cars, several new bogie, composite and other carriages were destroyed. The saw mill smithy and repairing shop, and all stock in the yard were saved. No life was lost.

BENGAL CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The June forecast issued to-day shows, that taking the two provinces together and including Cooch Behar, the area sown this year is calculated to be 2,728,100 acres, a decrease 4 1-2 per cent on he revised estimates of last year.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the important notice of motion from Colonel Collie, coming for discussion before the next meeting of the Corporation in respect of the amount of inspection and outdoor work done by Municipal officers, may I suggest the following points for inquiry:—(1) The number of horses kept by Municipal officers who draw horse allowance directly, or indirectly as salary; (2) It is believed that Municipal officers now save their horse allowances instead of spending them, and (2) the relations between the Municipal officers and plumbers in regard to the communication of information of impending prosecutions of house-owners.—Yours &c.

FACT.

THE Indian Railway Conference Association is to meet in Simla on the 20th of September next and is expected to conclude its sittings by the 5th of October.

THE London Education Committee has decided to establish a tailoring school for boys at the Regent-street Polytechnic.

JAINS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Petition to the Governor.

THE following petition has been sent to H. E. Sir George Clarke:—

On behalf of the Southern Maratha Jain Association, we beg to submit the following observations to Your Excellency with reference to the claims of the Jain Community for a seat in the enlarged Legislative Council of this Presidency. At the Conference of Digamber Jains held at Stavanidhi (Nipani) in the Belgaum District in the beginning of January last, a Committee consisting of Shrimant Appa Saheb Desai Hangandi (Sangli State), Sheth Manickchand Hirachand, J. P., Bombay, Sheth Hirachand Nemchand, Honorary Magistrate, Sholapur, Mr. Gautam M. Shah, Vakil, Sholapur, Mr. A. P. Chaguia, B.A., L. L. B., of Belgaum, and Prof. A. B. Latthe, M. A., of Kolhapur (as a Secretary of the Committee) was appointed to place the views of the Jain Community before Your Excellency's Government and accordingly we beg humbly to submit for Your Excellency's favourable consideration as below:—

(1) The Association does not think it necessary at so late a stage of the Reform Scheme to dilate upon the expediency or otherwise of introducing sectional interests in the popular representation on the Legislative Council of the land. In view of the peculiar structure of Indian Society and the far from satisfactory relations of the various communities who compose it, the Secretary of State has been pleased to accept the principle of allowing important sections of the population special representation on the Councils. Having once for all accepted this position, the next step to be taken is to settle two very important questions which have to be faced in applying the principle to practice. The first of these problems is to determine which of the numerous communities of India are deserving of this special consideration at the hands of the Government. There are those who would base their whole case on numerical strength alone. There are others who would let in the vague claim of historical importance in the selection of sections of people for preference and special rights. In the case of the Jain Community, a third and a still more vital point will have to be taken into consideration by Your Excellency. That point is with reference to the actual, present interests involved in the conduct of public affairs in the country. Looking specially from this point of view, the Association feels confident that Your Excellency will consider the claims herein submitted as being worthy of serious attention at the hands of the Government.

(2) In point of population, the Jain Community in this Presidency, though not a large one, stands only next to the Hindus and Mahomedans, occupying a higher level than that of the Parsees or Native Christians. In one of the despatches published in the Blue Books containing papers on the Reform Scheme, Your Excellency's Government has been pleased to note this point and observe that the Jains are among the four chief communities of the Presidency whose numbers are sufficiently large to be considered in connection with the matter in hand. The question of historical significance is always a debatable matter and we do not deem it proper to enter into a review of the ancient history of India—political and especially intellectual and moral—wherein the Jains have played no inconsiderable part. If a sense of vested interests and a feeling of deep and intense attachment to the land we live in be taken as the products of a long and eventful history, the Jains may hold their own against any class or race in India.

(3) But, my Lord, the Jain community begs to take its stand on a higher level of practical and undeniable utility in the body politic; and a consideration of their claims founded on this ideal fact will bring to Your Excellency's notice the justice of the prayer herein made. The charge against the present system of election giving preponderence to the professional classes made by the Government of India in their memorable despatch of August 4, 1907, can be removed from the new system to be adopted by the Government only if the minorities like the Jains were given special rights to choose their own representatives in the Legislative Council. To speak in a broad and general way, the structure of Indian Society is so peculiar that it makes the divergence between the professional classes and the masses who form the bulk of the agricultural and trading population to be exactly the divergence of interests between, for instance, the Brahmins as leading the Hindus and Mahomedans or Jains as representing a caste standing in a numerical minority. For the Jains to pray for special representation is practically equivalent to a class of agricultural or commercial interests seeking a voice in the deliberations of the Government. The castes of India are well-known as originally embodying a system of crude trade-unions or a classification of the population according to their avocations. The vaishyas i. e. the traders and the land-holders—the Jains are exactly this—thus formed in olden days what the various chambers of commerce are to-day. We do not mean that there is an exact analogy between these two institutions. Nor do we imply that the circumstances obtaining in days gone by do still hold good without changes or modifications. Yet we beg to hold that the Jains now stand before the Government not so much as the heirs of an ancient religion as the hereditary vaishyas of established reputation and vested interests in the country. In Gujerath and Bombay, the Jains form a close body of very able businessmen. In the Southern Maratha country, they constitute an equally compact and solid body of agriculturists. Speaking of the latter, we may further beg to call Your Excelleney's attention to the fact that so far as this presidency is concerned, hardly any other electorate would work so well and so effectively as would the Jains as a class do in order to represent the genuine agricultural interests in Your Excellency's Council.

(4) The grounds on which we venture to submit this opinion are briefly these: the Hindu agriculturist, though of greater importance to the Government as being a member of a larger body and a person requiring far more urgently the help of the Government, is yet too much crippled down to stand on his own legs, independently of his friend, philosopher and guide—the Brahmin or the Marwari. On account of this intellectual subordination to a dominant class, no ingenuity can devise means whereby these people could be induced to assert themselves where even their own interests are involved. The Jains of the Southern Division would be a much better material to be gradually moulded into a workable electorate of agricultural interests. Here they number about a lack of people mostly ryots, inhabiting the close connected districts of Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar with the second of them as their centre. They are a comparitively more intelligent and better off people than others pursuing their own profession. They are thoroughly aloof from the influences of any outside people and their vote may by relied upon as always sure to go in for the cause of agriculture pure and simple. It may finally be noted that on account of their being members of a homogeneous and well-knit community an electorate formed out of them will be bound to work harmoniously. In view of these facts we beg to submit that the Jains may be selected for special representation on, among others, the ground that they will give the Government a reliable, genuine, practical and faithful electorate to send a representative of one of the most dumb and mute classes of people in this country.

(5) It may willingly be conceded at this place that this arrangement will in any case be liable to objection on the ground of its being sectarian. But Indian Society is and cannot but be based on sectarian foundations for a long time to come. The fact that the Government has neglected this fact so long is responsible for the failure of Government as yet to devise a plan of election in which the genuine interests of the various classes would be represented without perversion. Divide Indian Society whatever way you will, it is sure to resume its own inveterate tendency to group into castes. Our Local Boards and Municipalities, which are the most popular and non-sectarian institutions we have, still carry on their elections on caste-principles in all but a very few places. We are not going to find fault with the classes who wield a power in these bodies and who do so exclusively because they invariably command the confidence of their own caste and the less educated Hindus who are under their social tutelage. All we mean is that such a state of things is almost inevitable in the present circumstances of our country and the Government need not be dissuaded from adopting a sectional principle of election in the obvious form in which it is now proposed to be, instead of the disingenuous form in which it now prevails.

(6) The second question on which we beg to suggest a few words to Your Excellency is with reference to the best mode of assessing the wishes of the Jain Community in the appointment of a representative of Jains. The Jains of this Presidency are divided into two branches—the Digambers and the Shvetambars. The centre of the former is the Southern Division and they are generally agricultural people numbering about a lack of persons. The Shvetambars chiefly inhabit Gujarath and Bombay and they are by profession Commercial people. It would satisfy both the sections of the Jains if they are asked to recommend a representative alternately. The most representative public body of Digambars in this Presidency is the Southern Maratha Jain Association while that of the Shvetambars is the Shvetambar Jain Conference which has its headquarters at Bombay. In seeking a most suitable person to a seat in the enlarged Council of Your Excellency, these two bodies should be alternately allowed to make their own recommendations, which we feel sure will be a satisfactory arrangement to all parties concerned.

Y. W. C. A. LECTURE.

UNDER the auspices of the World Women's Temperance Christian Union of India, a meeting was held last night at the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mrs. Grove presiding. The President said that it was a matter of great satisfaction that the many friends assembled were greatly interested in the cause that was represented by the World Women's Temperance Christian Union. Since the organisation of the Society, much work had been done for the cause of temperance in America and India and elsewhere. Great progress was made in America. The saloon was entirely wiped out of the country, and it was gratifying that people everywhere were beginning to realise the evils of intemperance. It was a curse and should be stamped out.

Revd R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc., then addressed the meeting and said that temperance meant total abstinence. He asked what could be done to help the cause and referred at length to the many evils that were wrought in the homes of the people by drink. He said they could help by interesting themselves in these evils by using their influence over those who were under their charge. He then emphasised the duty of example which was ever better than precept. The reason why he was an abstainer was that he believed Christ would have him to be so. He would do nothing in any way to hinder the brother for whom Christ died.

The next speaker was Revd. Mr. H. E. Barrell, who said that one should not be disappointed at the Temperance Bill which was wrecked in the British Parliament, for the work of temperance was not always smooth. There were difficulties and these would gradually disappear. He then referred at length to the great evils of drink and said that it was a demon and should be avoided. The awful curse of intoxicating drink was greater than all the havoc which was done by war or pestilence. The speaker then referred in most feeling terms to the ruin which drink had brought about in society and how families were rendered miserable by its influence.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt," July 16.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Egypt." which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-marrow Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aysiough, Mr G V	Hartley, Mrs and Miss
Cloke, Mr and Mrs	Jones, Mr G R
Croley, Mr & Mrs & Miss	Keogh, Mr W G
Chapman, Mr C J	Leigh, Mr J
Crawford, Major J H	Metcalfe, Mrs J G E
Dryden, Mr and Mrs	Nickoll-Cane, Mr E D
Diamond, Mr W J	Scott, Lt W Falconer
Emerson, Mr and Mrs F D and 2 children	Sevestre, Mr Jas
Forns, Mr A Egerton	Tomlinson, Mr S H
Gordon, Mr Jas	Thorburn, Mr O G
	White, Mr S E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alderson, Mr and Mrs J H	Lall, Mr B
Arundel, Mr R F	Maharao of Lorahi, Secretary and 4 servants
Bignold, Mr E	Morgan, Mr J
Bannerman, Lt Col W B	Millar, Lt G M
Bannerman, Mrs	Mackenzie, Lt R
Bradshawe, Mr A E	Mathews, Mr C D
Bose, Prof J C and Mrs	Noble, Miss M G
Busi, Mr M R	Parry, Mr T D
Cary, Major O W	Pratt, Col J J
Chandarkar, Mr K R	Richmond, M H C
Cresswell, Mr P W	Smith, Mr J G
Copal, Mr K B	Streng, Capt A D
Clintorbuck, Mr R W	Sharp, Mr and Mrs R W
Connor, Mr W G	Sloman, Lt Col S H
Dunn, Mr G G	Slingsby, Capt J W
Davidson, Lt Col D	Start, Capt H
Flemiug, Capt A M	Sewjee, Mr S V
Howard, Mr H E	Sherwani, M Haroonkhan
H H Princa Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar	Sahay, Mr S K
H H Maharaj Kumar of Cooch Behar	Vincent, Mr R
Leighton, Mr R	Ward, Mr A W
	Zorab, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Asser, Mr O	Stow, Mr A S
Douchell, Mr C N	Swan, Mr Peter
Dentith, Mr A W	Styles, Lt W R
Mathew, Lt A G	Stewart, Mr C D
Radford, Mr G A	

FOR KARACHI.

Forsyth, Capt F A C	Gover, Mrs
Gover, Lt A C	Pope, Mr E J

Per s.s. "Nera," July 16.

Passengers from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Nera," will arrive to-morrow the 16th at 1 p.m. Passengers will be landed at Carnac Bunder:—

Bamonjee, Mr	Murray Rev A
Clarke, Mrs P H	Lister, Mr and Mrs
Channier, Mr D	Riyar, Mr
Duncan, Mr	Richmond, Mr
Jacob, Mr S A	Scrivener, Mr
Jackson, Mr	Scrivener, Mrs
Mombdall, Mr P P	Scrivenar, Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "D. Balduino" July 14.

The following is a list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer "D. Balduino," sailing from Bombay for Genoa this evening. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed, at 6-30 p. m. sharp (T.S.), for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 5 p.m. sharp (S T.) with their luggage and kit for the medical inspection:—

Edythe Ayres, Miss	Elias, Rev Fr
Buchanan, Mr W E	Monro, Mrs V
Bonaldi, Lt S	Penny, Mr R E
Bonnar, Mr A E	Pantin, Mr R G
Browne, Miss K E	Peach, Mrs G H and infant
Basu, Mr A C	Polyblank, Major J A
Chatterjee, Mr B N	Rondane, Rev A
Flemming, Mr Y	Solton, Miss G E
Bertha King, Miss	Stewart, Lt H S
Lawrence, Rev J H & Mrs, child and infant	Smith, Mr J B
	Thakore, Mr K M

WE understand that Mr. T. H. D. La Touche will act as Director of the Geological Survey of India.

WE regret to hear that Major Roe, District Judge of Multan, has been compelled by ill health to proceed on leave.

IT is reported that the "Englishman" intend appealing against Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in Lajpat Rai's suit on the ground that the damages are excessive.

THE following Irrigation Department postings are settled:—Mr. Laurie, Under Secretary, Punjab Government, is placed in charge of the Lower Bari Doab Circle, relieving Mr. Rose; Mr. Pelereau succeeding Mr. Laurie. Mr. Carne is placed in charge of the Lower Chenab Canal, vice Mr. Scratchley acting as Irrigation Secretary to the Punjab Government.

A LITTLE girl named Palmer, aged eight years, while endeavouring to pick flowers at Budleigh Salterton, South Devon, fell over the cliffs to the beach, a distance of 100ft. The child suffered no injury. The escape from death is due to her falling first on a grass patch 60 or 70ft. down.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DEALERS IN PEARLS AT BAHREIN.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

AGA SADAK JAFAR VS. AHMED ALAVI.

For the plaintiff:— Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza, and Mangaldas.

For the defendant:—Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

His Lordship has dealt with an application made in this case on Tuesday. Mr. Bahadurji applied that in view of the defence raised in the written statement, the suit should be transferred from the short-cause list to the long-cause list. Counsel said there was already an attachment before judgment in the matter of pearls valued at Rs. 95,000, and concerned in this case. The party with whom the defendant had deposited them had assigned them to a third Party, and Haji Ahmed Khayat had filed a suit No. 569 of 1909 claiming ownership of those pearls against the defendant. An injunction was issued in the matter by his Lordship on Monday prohibiting the parties concerned from dealing with the pearls in any way without an order of the Court.

Mr. Mirza said the matter was short, and should be tried as a short-cause. The parties to the suit were dealers in pearls at Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. This suit was on an accepted hundi of Rs. 14,500, which, with interest, amounted to Rs. 16,626. The date of acceptance was 18th February 1908; the date on which the defendant promised to pay the amount was 17th April following. His client had specially come down from Bahrein merely for this suit; to make him stop longer in Bombay than was absolutely necessary for the suit would be to harass him and impede his business. On the face of it the written statement appeared to have been filed with no other object than that of causing delay in the hearing, and if counsel could succeed in convincing his Lordship that such was in fact the object of the defendant, he perhaps would be pleased to order that the suit should be proceeded with as a short-cause. A warrant of arrest was issued by Major Prideaux, the British Political Resident at Bahrein, against the defendant on a charge of cheating. The Defendant had absconded from Bahrein to Basra, and from Basra to Bagdad, whence he came down to Bombay. The warrant was executed on him in Bombay; he was kept in the lock-up for five days; he was now on bail, and was setting up a defence that no extradition existed for cheating. In reply to a letter he had received from the Chief of Bahrein, he admitted that his reason for absconding from Bahrein was his being in insolvent circumstances.

Mr. Bahadurji objected to the statements of Mr. Mirza on the ground that they were not in the affidavits, and were therefore unjustifiable.

Mr. Mirza said they were in the affidavit of Aga Sadak Jafar, and he proceeded to read from it. The pearls were pawned by Haji Ahmed Khayat for Rs. 95,000 to the defendant; the defendant pawned them to Chaganlal Walchand; and now there was an attorney's letter stating that Chaganlal's right, title and interest in the pearls was purchased by Haji Ahmed Kari, an Arab. Were his learned friend Mr. Bahadurji willing to deposit in Court the amount of the bill of exchange, he (Mr. Mirza) would consent "to the case being taken to the long-cause list. From what claims and cross-claims were preferred against the pearls it was evident that the defendant's asset in them was extraordinarily involved. This was further evident from the fact that when the bill of exchange was presented by Messrs. David Sassoon and Company on the due date for payment, it was not paid at his place at Bhendi Bazar; it was disowned. The drawer was not to be found in Bombay, and the hundi was dishonoured and protested. Mr. Mirza then proceeded to examine the two grounds raised in the written statement of the defendant. He characterised these defences as utterly worthless. The defendant had said that when he accepted the bill there was an old agreement between him and the plaintiff that it was a sort of bluff and blind and the plaintiff was not to demand from him the payment of the bill. Under Section 92 of the Evidence Act this alleged agreement would be inadmissible. The second ground advanced by the defendant was that subsequent to the acceptance of the bill or hundi he had paid off the plaintiff in full the amount due. Mr. Mirza urged that this was strangely inconsistent and entirely untenable, for no document was produced by the defendant in substantiation positive assertion on his part. Since the service of the notice upon him on 16th June last this was the first time this defence was raised.

Mr. Bahadurji having replied, his Lordship fixed the hearing for Thursday subject to a part-heard case. Inspection of documents was ordered to be given by the parties forthwith. The conditional attachment was confirmed.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE AHMED FAKIR MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE HIRACHAND GULABCHAND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Teherali Kajiji, for a petitioning creditor, applied for one month's extension of time to serve the adjudication order on the insolvents, who were Nagpur people, and the creditor had not been able to serve the order on them. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SHIVRAM VITHOBA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Bhulabhoy Desai, for a petitioning creditor, applied that the insolvents be ordered to complete their books of accounts. Counsel said that the insolvents were adjudicated in March, 1908, and were examined in regard to their affairs in July, but they were unable to show who were the persons that were indebted to them. Their only excuse at the time was that they could not tell who were the persons who owed them money, as their accounts were not made up, and they then promised to make up their accounts as soon as their mehta, who was the only man conversant with their books, returned from his native country. A year had since elapsed, and the books of account were in the same state as before.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Desai said that the insolvents were grocers, and that their debts amounted to Rs. 41,000.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the first insolvent, said that his client was willing to do everything that was possible, but he had no knowledge of the working of the partnership business, which was conducted by the second insolvent alone. This first insolvent was the adopted son of the partner of the second insolvent, who knew nothing about his adoptive father's affairs.

The second insolvent, who was present in Court, was asked by His Lordship why he had not made up his books of account.

The insolvent, in reply, said he had no money to engage the services of a mehta for the purpose.

His Lordship: How long will the accounts take to make up?

The insolvent said that, if two mehtas were engaged, the accounts could be made up in three or four months.

His Lordship ordered that the insolvent should engage two mehtas, and make up the books of account in two months and a half, and attend the office of the Official Assignee every day. The Official Assignee was directed to pay the mehtas out of the assets in his hands.

The insolvent said he was afraid that the books of account could not be completed within the time.

His Lordship said that in that case, he would have to suffer for the delay.

RE MOWJI LILLADHAR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, said that the hearing of the insolvent's matter had been fixed for that day, but he was informed that the first insolvent was not present. Mr. Wadia asked that the insolvent be called; and if he did not appear, his petition should be dismissed.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for another creditor; and in supporting the application, said that the insolvents had on various pretexts got the hearing postponed.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the first insolvent, said that there was no reason to take the case out of its turn. The case was down on the list, and by the time it was reached, the insolvent would be present. Counsel had received a telegram from the insolvent from Rajkot, saying that he was detained owing to the rains. Counsel said that the insolvent might be on his way to Bombay.

His Lordship said that the insolvent ought to be present in Court. He had no mind to take the case out of its turn; but if he was told that the insolvent had not come, he would order the case to be put down first on the list, and then to dismiss his petition if he remained absent.

RE N. S. TALATI AND CO.

The insolvency of N. S. Talati and two others was on the board for hearing. Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the opposing creditors and Mr. G. S. Mankar for the insolvent.

Mr. Wadia urged that though the order for the amendment of the schedule was granted on 3rd June, the insolvents had been amending it till the previous day. They had taken a long time and it was not practicable for counsel to proceed with the case as such short notice.

His Lordship said that two courses were open. Either to proceed with the insolvency as if no amendments had been made or to grant time to counsel who was entitled to it.

The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday, his Lordship intimating that he would sit on Wednesdays and Saturdays for the hearings. The amended schedule shows Rs. 23,17,538, as debts against Rs. 43,42,155 in the original; the good assets at Rs. 2,27,594 against Rs. 8,01,671 in the original schedule.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ROBBING HIS NEPHEW.

Pandu Govind, a tinsman, was charged by Inspector Jones with the theft of a gold ring, valued at Rs. 35, belonging to Ramji Gangaram, also a tinsman, residing at Sindi-gully. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and the accused, who is the former's maternal uncle, were living together. The complainant went out at 10 a.m. yesterday, after locking his box. When he returned home at 7 p. m., he found that the lock of his box had been forced open and that his ring was missing. The accused also had disappeared. He informed the Police, who arrested the accused and on the latter making a statement, the ring was recovered from a Marwari, with whom he had pledged it for Rs. 15. The accused pleaded guilty. As this was his first offence, His Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON A STEAMER.

Inspector Miller charged Ali Ebrahim, a fireman, with theft of four tins of Nestle's milk from the s. s. "Clan Forbes" at present lying in the Prince's Dock. It is alleged that a case containing tins of Nestle's milk was found broken open yesterday morning and four tins from it were missing. The Captain of the vessel made a search and found three of the tins in the box of one Akbar Ali Meg Mahomed, employed on board as a coalman. The latter made a statement and pointed out the accused as the man who had given him the tins. The accused was thereupon arrested. Ali Ebrahim pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

A DOCTOR'S COMPLAINT.

Superintendent Williamson yesterday charged Narotum Nanji, a share-broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 17,392, being the amount of certificates of shares purchased by the accused for Dr. Meherji Rustomji Sethna, a Medical Practitioner.

The complaint was that on the 1st June last the Doctor gave share certificates of the value of Rs. 18,175 to the accused with instructions to sell them and buy some other mill shares of the value of Rs. 17,392. A few days later, the accused informed the complainant that he had succeeded in selling the shares for Rs. 18,175 and had bought one or two of the shares the complainant wanted. He also gave the complainant a chit in Gujarati to that effect. Up to the 22nd June last, the accused continued visiting the complainant on different dates to report further purchases and on each occassions gave him a chit in Gujarati. When all the shares were supposed to have been purchased, the complainant asked the accused to hand him over the share certificates. The accused put this off by saying that the transfer of shares was not completed. This made complainant suspicious and he made enquiries, when the accused admitted that he had purchased the shares he had been told to, but he had lost the money realized by the sale of the shares given to him for sale, and that consequently he was unable to make payment. He promised to make good the money and he took the complainant to his house and gave him jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,570. On the 13th instant the complainant managed to get from the accused a further sum of Rs. 1,525 in cash. The complainant then learnt that the accused was not a certified broker in the share market and handed him over to the Police, who recovered from the accused Rs. 703.

Further inquiry stands adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

DADAR.

Before Mr. H. M. Cama and Mr. A. J. Aga Beg.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases mostly of ill-treating bullocks and torturing the animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. S. N. Nathan and Mr. Frank Anderson.

Their Worships yesterday disposed of 48 cases, including a number of those for disorderly behaviour and causing obstruction in the public street.

STRUCTURAL alterations in H. M's. prisons are being proposed by the Home Office for the treatment of convicts suffering from consumption.

LOSING sight of their ship off the West Coast of Africa after they had harpooned and been towed along by a whale, a party of American sailors from the brig "Sullivan" remained in an open boat for six days without food before they were picked up.

A MARINE named Michael Malone was killed at the Admiralty new wireless telegraph station at Humberstone, near Grimsby, through inadvertently handling a live cable. Some thousands of volts passed through him, and his arm and one side of his body were completely charred.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOX HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JULY 13.

OWING to the dance last night very few hunters turned up at the meet, which was held at the level crossing on the Sholapur Road. The field consisted of the Master and his staff, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Enthoven and two or three other keen sportsmen.

We moved down along the west of the railway line for about half a mile, and it was not long before a jack was found. First we ran for a short distance right-handed, but soon doubled back and had a pretty hunted line for about a mile, when two chinkara got up before the pack, which rioted after them in the direction of Madmad Wan for about two miles, giving the whip who was sent after them a good hard gallop and a very nice one I should think. They were eventually stopped and brought back.

Then off we moved towards Madmad Wan and the hounds were thrown into a cover of a sugar kat from which they soon challenged on the scent of a stout-hearted jack, who took us a glorious run, 40 minutes with only one check. We galloped away over Lloyd's ride, south of the Horse-shoe bend, on over the old Satara Road, under Sherringham Bridge; they ran the field closely following, then in a big left-handed circle towards the Katraj Ghat. After 28 minutes we came to a check, but the hounds soon picked up the scent and carried it to the foot of a hill facing the Katraj Ghat. This timed 32 minutes. The horses were rather done here, so most of us dismounted and scrambled up the hill leading them. On the top we were rewarded by a gallop of about half a mile, when the Master called a stop and the hounds were whipped off. The run lasted 40 minutes and extended over just seven miles of country.

It has been pouring heavy rain all day, but whether or no it did this morning whilst we were running I cannot say, and even if it did it was a most pleasant morning, and a grand hunt.

W. A.

AHMEDNAGAR RACES.

The following are the results in the two days of the Ahmednagar races:—

FIRST DAY.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major P P Kilkelly's Scamp 10st 11lb.....Major Jameson 1.

Capt M R Garr's the Joker 11st 5lbs .....Owner 2

Mr S H Alderson's Lady Disdain 8st 8lbs...Mr Carrington 3

Also Ran.—Pretty Poly.

Betting.—3 to 1 Scamp and Lady Disdain; 2 to 1 the others.

Won by a neck; 6 lengths between 2nd and 3rd Time.—1min. 12secs.

THE ARAB POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Col F W J Caulfeld's Robin Hood 11st.....Mr. Ball } Dead
Mr W H H Thompson's Sheik Farib 11st ..... Owner } heat

Mr Monsoon's Kagal 11st.....Capt Hopwood 2

Also Ran.—Clipper.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Sheik Farib, 2 to 1 Robin Hood, 6 to 4 Kagal, 3 to 1 Clipper.

A splendid race; half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—35secs.

An objection against Robin Hood for bumping was upheld and the race awarded to Sheik Farib.

THE TUM TUM STAKES.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Mrs Davies' Khurdie 10st 7lbs.....Capt Hopwood 1

Mr W H H Thompson's Fi-Fi 10st 7lbs ...Owner 2

Ris-Major Nazir Ali Khan's Khooshab 10st 7lbs .....Mr Raymond 3

Also Ran:—Firefly, Mary Sappho, and Stoney Broke.

Betting.—3 to 1 on Khurdie, evens Khooshab, 2 to 1 Firefly, Mary and Fi-Fi; 3 to 1 Sappho and Stoney Broke.

Two lengths between 1st and 2nd; half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—41 secs.

THE NIPPERS PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr M C Raymond's Wee Nan 11st 7lbs.....Owner 1

Mr B H Alderson's Mike 11st 7lbs.....Owner 2

Mr C D Frost's Dumbea 11st 11lbs....Mr. Cooper 3

Also Ran:—Lady Vera, Bedouin, Spider and Buckshot.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Mike, 6 to 4 Wardan, 2 to 1 Dumbea, 3 to 1 Lady Vera and Spider, 4 to 1 Bedouin and Buckshot.

Won in a canter; three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—55 secs.

THE CURSETJEE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt H R Hopwood's Express 10st 13lbs...Owner 1

Mr Morison's Young Lomond 10st 9lbs...Major Jameson 2

Col F W J C Caulfield's Robin Hood 11st 11lb ..... Mr Ball 3

Also Ran:—Eclipse, Rajah, Grey, Friar, Khooshab, Skylight, and Sheik Farib.

Betting.—6 to 4 Express, Young Lomond and Sheik Farib, 2 to 1 Grey Friar, 3 to 1 Skylight, 4 to 1 Robin Hood, Eclipse and Khooshab 10 to 1 Rajah.

Half a length between 1st and 2nd; a neck between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1min. 11secs.

THE OPEN POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr. T. S. Mowat's Betty 11st 7lbs.....Mr. Clayton 1

Mr. B. H. Alderson's Brilliantine 11st. 7lbs. Owner 2

Capt W. G. Tarbet's Araminta 11st. 7lbs. Mr. Carrington 3

Also Ran:—Merry Widow and Lepre Caun.

Betting.—Evens Lepri Caun, 2 to 1 Merry Widow 4 to 1 the others.

A length between 1st and 2nd; half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—37secs.

SECOND DAY.

THE ARAB POLO SCURRY.—3 furlongs.

Capt. H. R. Hopwood's Express 11st 7lbs...Owner 1

Mr. W. H. H. Thompson's Sheik Farib 10st 4lbs Mr. Clayton 2

Col. F. W. J. Caulfield's Robin Hood 10st 3lbs Major Jameson 3

Also Ran.—Copper Kagal, Grey Friar, Bedouin and Spider.

Betting.—Evens Express, 2 to 1 Sheik Farib, 3 to 1 Robin Hood and Kagal, 4 to 1 Copper, 8 to 1 the others.

Won by ½ length: a length between second and third. Time—44 2-5 secs.

THE JAGAN NATH HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. J. S. Mowat's Betty 12st.....Mr. Chayne 1

Mr. S. H. Alderson's Mike 10st 11lbs.....Owner 2

Capt. M. R. Can's the Joker 10st 13lbs.....Owner 3

Also Ran.—Wee Nan and Scamp.

Betting.—Evens Betty and The Joker, 2 to 1 Scamp, 3 to 1 Wee Nan, 10 to 1 Mike.

Won by 2 lengths; a neck betwen 2nd and 3rd Time—1 min. 27-45 secs.

THE HOGHUNTERS CUP R. C.

Mr. H. A. Gillum Webb's Clipper 170yds Owner 1

Capt H R Hopwood's Rey 145yds.....Owner 2

Capt W G Tarbet's Araminta 110yds.....Owner 3

Also Ran:—Lady Vera and Artaxerxes

BY THE WAY.

THE IRON DUKE'S MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Wellington College, which King Edward has just visited, though celebrating a jubilee this year, was really incorporated as a national memorial to the great Duke in 1853. In the cloisters around the quadrangles are about fifty bronze busts of his friends and contemporaries; and among many relics preserved in the library are the coat he wore at Waterloo and a hoof of his favourite charger. The first headmaster of the school was the future Archbishop Benson.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE LORD HOUGHTON.

Some good stories are told of Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), whose birth centenary occurred the other day. Once at a wedding-party, he felt bored by a request to propose the health of the bride and bridegroom, when he had stipulated that he should not be called upon, and he startled the party by saying, in the course of his speech, "It would be preposterous in these modern days to wish the young couple anything so old-fashioned as a long, happy, married life. Let us go with the times, and wish them, at all events, a well-adjusted and equitable separation." When the end of his life was at hand, and he began to complain of being ill, Sir Wemyss Reid, struck by his appearance, asked him what was the matter, on which he answered, "Death, that's what's the matter with me. I am going over to the majority, and you know I have always preferred the minority." He joked until the end.

"CAVES" AND CAVELETS.

So far the fact seems to have been overlooked that, in the venerable Earl of Wemyss, there still survives the moving spirit of the "Adullamites," who, by upsetting the Russell-Gladstone Government of forty-three years ago, prepared the way for the Conservative measure which, a year or so later, by introducing household suffrage, organised English democracy. The Derby-Disraeli Bill produced, of course, a Tory "cave" of its own. This was largely due to the co-operation between Disraeli's former Private Secretary, Ralph Earle, among the Conservatives, and on the Liberal side the then Lord Elcho, now, as Lord Wemyss enjoying at his Scotch home, Gosford House, Longniddry, health more robust than generally goes with fourscore and eleven years.

SPEECH FRIGHT.

Sir John Byers sends some interesting particulars to the "British Medical Journal" on the subject of speech fright. He quotes Lord Dufferin as saying that: "No great orator has ever lived who did not feel very nervous before rising to his feet. I have often seen the legs of one of the most effective and heart-stirring speakers in the House of Lords, to whom that assembly never failed to listen, shake like an aspen leaf during the delivery of the first few sentences of his speech." Lord Dufferin told Sir John that this was Lord Derby. Lord Dufferin himself was always nervous about speaking and in his later years the thought of having to speak lay heavy on his mind beforehand. In this respect he resembled John Bright.

PREPARATION.

Lord Dufferin was wont to insist that no very good speech was ever made without a considerable amount of preparation; at all events, until long pratice had so cultivated the speaker's faculty as to render the art of thinking along with fervour and precision a second nature. Even so, he said, he had heard a Lord Chancellor break down and a Prime Minister lose the thread of his discourse. He explained that by preparation he did not mean learning a speech off by heart, but the saturation of the mind with a knowledge of the subject and then the construction, not necessarily in writing, but in the mind, of a well-knit skeleton of the argument or exposition; finally, when out walking or in the solitude of one's own room, the language in which the ideas may most fitly be clothed should be considered.

SIR JAMES PAGET AND HUXLEY.

Speakers differ greatly in regard to the manner of preparation. Some write out the whole speech and deliver it, like Sir James Paget, "paragraph by paragraph, sentence by sentence, word for word, commas and all," as Huxley once said in his presence. Others, like Huxley himself, will write out a speech and then deliver something which, in wording at least, is wholly different from the manuscript. Others again, jot down a few headings and speak from these. The rule which the "British Medical Journal" impresses on speakers is to have a message to deliver, to do so as briefly and in words as simple and direct as possible, and to sit down.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK.

The Bible is still much more in demand than any other book. The Oxford Press, the "Sunday at Home" states, turns out 20,000 Bibles in a week. More than 40,000 sheets of gold are used in lettering the volumes, and 100,000 skins go into Oxford Bible covers each year. The British and Foreign Bible Society prints the Bible in 400 languages. During the first year of America's rule in the Philippines, 10,700 Bibles were distributed there. The issue of Bibles for China last year was 428,000 copies. The fact is, the Bible to-day is the most popular book in the world, and more copies are sold than of any other hundred books combined.

OUR EARLIEST BRITISH HISTORIAN.

Glastonbury Abbey, which has just been formally restored to the Anglican Church apart from multitudinous associations with legend and romance, can boast of being the mother of many famous monks, notably of our first-known British historian, Gildas. He is now generally identified with Aneurin, a Welsh warrior bard, who wrote an extant poem on the battle of Cattraeth, in Lothian, from which, being the Marathon runner of his time, he contrived to escape.

FRENCH PLAYERS IN LONDON.

Another French company recently commenced its season in London, and the moment is appropriate for recalling that there was a French season at Drury Lane as long ago as 1661. Pepys has a word to say about it in his Diary: "Then my wife an I to Drury Lane to the French comedy, which was so ill-done, and the scenes and everything else so nasty and out of order and poor, that I was sick in my mind all the while to be there. Here my wife met with a son of my Lord Somersett, a pretty man; I showed him no great countenance, to avoid further acquaintance. That done, there being nothing pleasant but the foolery of the farce, we went home." But perhaps Mr. Pepys would have reported more favourably on the entertainment if Mrs. Pepys had greeted "my Lord Somersett's son" with less effusion.

THE STORY OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

We notice in some of the Canadian papers an account of the arrival of the Hon. Philippe H. Roy, ex-Speaker of the Quebec Legislature and ex-President of the Bank of St. Johns, at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Just the other day Philippe H. Roy was a big man in the community. He was a bank president, a member of the Legislatures Speaker of the House of Assembly, a political potentate with positions in his gift, and the financial life of many a business man at his discretion. Then came the suspicion, the exposure, the trial; and presently the very gaoler for whom Speaker Roy had secured his position in St. Johns was carrying prison meals to his benefactor. The sentence followed quickly; and Convict Roy was on his way to St. Vincent de Paul.

AN OLD FRIEND.

The Warden was an old friend, and ex-Speaker Roy naturally greeted him as such; but the Warden—we are told—remembered his duty, and told the guards to put the prisoner into a prison suit. It only took fifteen minutes to turn Philippe H. Roy into "No. 5,204," with his hair and beard cut and his own individual clothes exchanged for the common uniform of the convict, and at the end of that "mal quart d'heure" he was standing with his hammer on the stone pile of the penitentiary.

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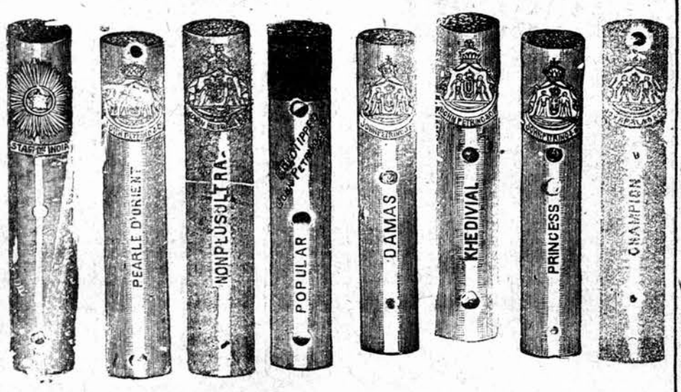

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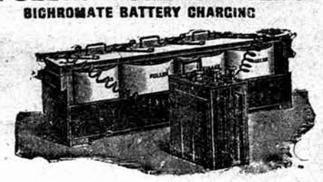

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MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING'S AUGUST HOLIDAY.

It seems to be practically decided that the King will not go to Marienbad in August. He is fond of the place, where he has many prized friends, and is giving up the idea of a holiday there with reluctance, but the mobbing to which he is subjected by German and American "trippers" grows worse year by year, and has a way of getting on the most placid nerves. Then, too, his Majesty is not as young as he was, and after the wear and tear of a London season something more than a mere holiday, a pleasant rest, is essential. So, as Marienbad is not sufficiently bracing, Marienbad is doomed. A sojourn in a tonic past of the Pyrenees has been recommended, and it is understood that the King's furniture from the Weimer Hotel (he usually more than half furnishes his rooms at any hotel where he makes an annual stay) is to be forwarded to London.

HERO TO HIS VALET.

The Duke of Connaught, whose recent motor mishap was happily not so serious as was at first thought has always been very popular in his military capacity. But the real strength of the Duke's popularity can best be proved by the fact that the servants in his household simply adore him. There is an amusing story told of how, soon after he first took up his command at Dublin some few years ago, his valet came to him, asking for a fortnight's leave. The Duke noticed that he gave no reason, but granted him permission. Exactly eleven days after the man returned, and then the Duke demanded his reason for wishing a holiday. "I wanted to have a fight, sir," was the reply, "and I knew I would get badly marked. But I'm all right now again." His Royal Highness immediately became interested, but it was a long time before he elicited the fact that the valet had been fighting a man who had referred to the Duke as a "feather-bed" soldier.

HUMOROUS ADVENTURES.

The Duke has an abundant sense of humour. Once, while holding a reception at the Horse Guards, he asked an officer who had just been introduced what he wanted. "Nothing, think you," was the modest reply. "My dear sir," exclaimed the Duke shaking the astonished officer vigorously by the hand. "I am really glad to meet you. It is a long time since I have met an Army officer who wanted nothing." Another time, while the Duke and the Duchess were returning from some social function, the sentry called out the guard and gave the royal salute. His Royal Highness immediately proceeded to blow up the sergeant, an Irishman, but was entirely disarmed when the latter made answer, "The guard, sir, is out for her Royal Highness, who is entitled to it."

A SOCIALIST GOVERNOR.

Sir Sydney Olivier, the Governor of Jamaica, who has reached England on a two months' leave, is well-known for his Socialist views, and was at one time Secretary of the Fabian Society. He is a man of many parts, and, besides politics and economics, he is keenly interested in art and literature. He is also extremely fond of the drama, and he has written more than one clever play himself. Sir Sydney's knowledge of the West Indies is probably unequalled, and he is immensely popular in Jamaica. His sympathy with the negroes has made him thousands of friends, and he has a great hatred for the racial antagonism that exist between the white man and black. Sir Sydney is something of a humorist, and he has described his recreations as "the normal forms of loafing and dilettantism." Sir Sydney, by the way, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Harold Cox, M.P.

A GREAT FRENCH PAINTER.

One of the most interesting of living artists is M. Edouard Detaile, who was invited to Windsor by the King the other day. M. Detaille is, of course, famed for his realistic battle pictures. He was a pupil of Meissonier, who early recognised his ability; and M. Detaille's first picture exhibited at the salon depicted the "Interior of Meissonier's Studio." M. Detaille has had a good deal of personal experience of the horrors of warfare, for he was on the staff of General Appert during the war of 1870. "I leave you every liberty of observing and studying. But, of all things, don't permit yourself to be killed," said Appert, and his young friend made full use of the opportunities granted to him. M. Detaille has for long been an intimate friend of King Edward, and he was decorated at the jubilee of Queen Victoria. He has painted the portraits of many Royal personages, including those of the Tsar and the Duke of Connaught.

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

Dean Wace of Canterbury, who spoke so eloquently the other day at the Yorkshire Evangelical Church Union, is one of the cleverest controversialists in the Church, and once crossed swords with so redoubtable a thinker as the late Professor Huxley. The Dean has had a varied career, and was formerly known as a brilliant leader writer on the "Times." It has been said of him that he was so averse from working on Sundays that he always contrived to arrange his work so that he could leave the office before the strike of midnight every Saturday. Dr. Wace has written a good deal on religious subjects, and has edited Luthers Primary Works.

AN AMUSING REMINISCENCE.

Some time ago Dr. Wace distributed the prizes at a certain school, and the boys sang "The Brave Old Oak," in the course of the afternoon. After they had finished, the Dean told them that that song awakened painful memories for him. It reminded him of the time when he was at Rugby when every new boy had to sing it standing on a table before all the members of his "house." If the newcomer sang well, he was allowed to go in peace, but if he sang ill, he was ordered to drink a large tumblerful of salt water. "It has been my unhappy lot to quaff a tumbler of that toothsome mixture," said the Dean, "made thick enough for a ruler to stand up in, and I have never been able to get the taste of it out of my mouth."

"G. K. C."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton's "Dr. Johnson" has been one of the greatest successes of the Fulham Church Pageant, and it is not generally known that "G. K. C.'s" interest in theatricals is almost as keen as his interest in epigrams. One of Mr. Chesterton's favourite hobbies is playing with his model theatre, with figures, scenery, and all complete; and the popular writer spends many hours in devising plays, and superintending the stage management. Another fact about Mr. Chesterton that is not generally known is that he is an artist of very high merit. Originally, indeed, he intended to become a painter, and was given an art training; but literature claimed him for her own and his art took a secondary place. It is said, however that one wall of "G K C's" study is covered with brown paper, and on this he draws in chalk whenever the fancy takes him.

A JEWISH LOSS.

For the third time in quick succession Anglo-Jewry has been called on to bear a heavy loss. This time it is Mr. Nathaniel S. Joseph, a brother-in-law of the Chief Rabbi, who passed away at his residence in Porchester Terrace, after a brief illness, in his seventy-fifth year, with his powers in no way diminished; for a few days before is death he was one of those visiting Dr. Adler in a deputation to offer congratulations on his seventieth birthday. Mr. Joseph was by profession an architect and attained high eminence, having designed several synagogues and being the architect of the Guinness Trust and some notable industrial dwellings. In the Jewish community Mr. Joseph was an extremely active worker, much of his best effort having been directed towards the important Russo-Jewish Committee which has done so much for the persecuted Russian Jews, and for some time he was its Honorary Secretary. He was Vice-President of the famous Maccabean Society of distinguished professional Jews, and was associated with the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Jews Hospital and Orphan Asylum, the Jewish Religious Union, and the United Synagogue. He belonged to the small band of Jewish laymen who have something of the functions of a preacher and who have studied their faith with zeal and intellectual criticism; and an able volume from his pen to be found in most Jewish households is styled "Religion, Natural and Outlived." Mr. Joseph was twice married, but had been a widower for some years. By his first wife he had several children, and one of his daughters is the wife of Mr. Lionel Abrahams the brilliant financial Secretary of the India Office.

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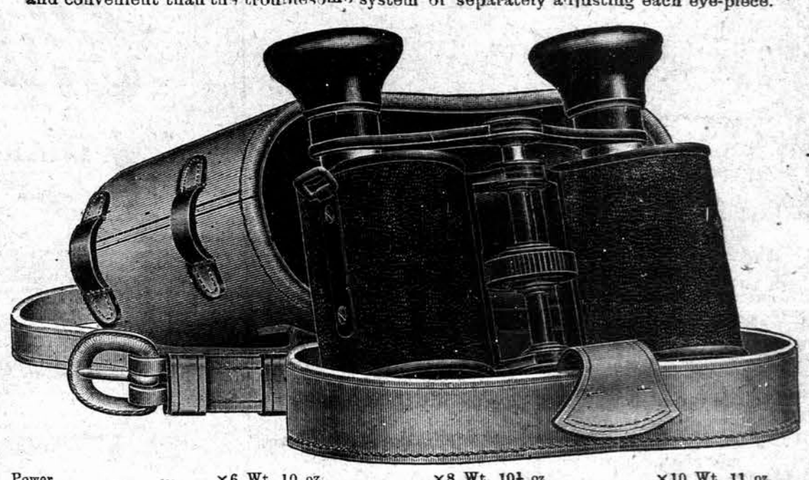

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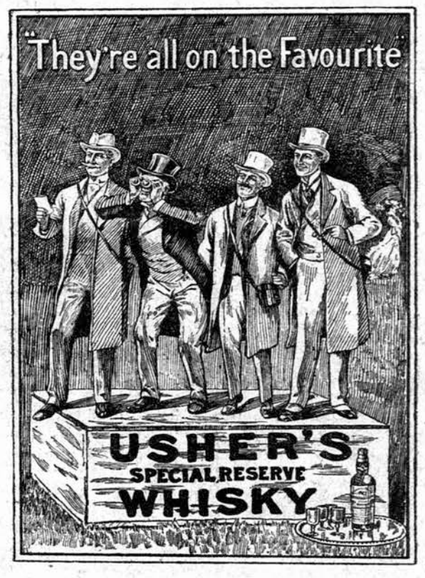

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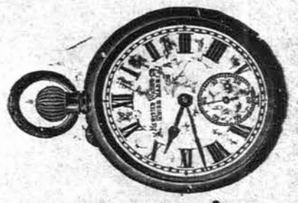

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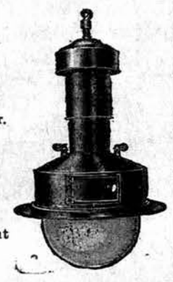

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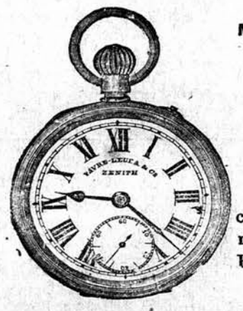

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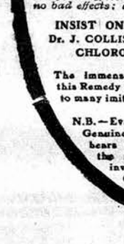

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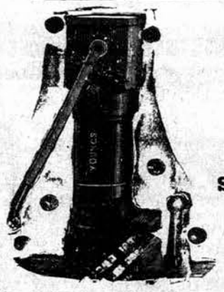

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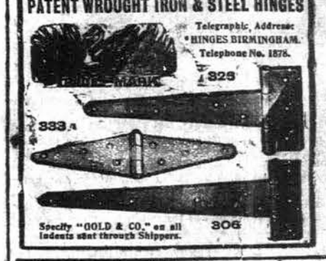

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Published by N. R. CHICHGAR, for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KRYMER & Co, 66 Fleetbarch Street, London, E. C.